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ABE, AUSTRALIA'S BOWEN VIEW TRADE, OTHER ISSUES

OW020551 Tokyo KYODO in English 0541 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Tokyo Aug 2 KYODO -- Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and Lionel Bowen, visiting Australian deputy prime minister and minister for trade, agreed Tuesday to develop mutually dependent relations between Japan and Australia.

They reached the agreement, especially on cooperation in scientific and technological fields such as peaceful use of nuclear power and high technology, when Abe met Bowen, who arrived here earlier Tuesday for a four-day visit to Japan to discuss bilateral issues and the Asian situation.

In the 40-minute meeting at the Foreign Ministry, Abe said trade between Japan and Australia was fluctuating due to impact by the world economy but is expected to grow in the future. Bowen said his country wants to maintain its share in Japan's trade while noting Japan was under trade pressure from the United States and West Europe. Abe told Bowen that Japan will not favor a third country at the expense of Australia.

On the Kampuchean problem, Bowen said Australia has an intention to embark on a settlement of the problem. While appreciating Australia's efforts on the problem, Abe stated Japan's position that the settlement requires a Vietnamese pullout from Kampuchea and Japan will not resume economic aid for Vietnam until then.

Bowen praised Japan's diplomacy for international peace and stability, especially on the law of the sea problem. Abe said Japan hopes to cooperate with Australia to make progress in the law of the sea.

Abe also told Bowen that Japan is still in need of Australian coal and Bowen answered that his country is ready to supply coal to Japan at any time.

MITI'S UNO ON ECONOMIC STIMULATION MEASURES

OW011255 Tokyo KYODO in English 1156 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Osaka Aug 1 KYODO -- International Trade and Industry Minister Sosuke Uno said Monday the government is considering drastic economic stimulative measures including large-scale tax cuts, to boost the private economy.

Uno, meeting here with business leaders in western Japan, including Hosai Hyuga, president of Kansai Economic Federation, said the government is contemplating a major reform of the current tax and finance systems to revitalize the private sector.

In responding to the call for active support for an expansion of plant and equipment investment, Uno said the government is also considering active development of unused land of the Japanese National Railways (JNR) in major cities.

Uno later told a press conference the government is studying raising the petroleum taxes to make up for the revenue shortfall resulting from the reduced crude oil prices.

This is the first time the MITI minister has touched on this matter. He hastened to add, however, that the government would give serious consideration to the possible effects on the economy as well as on the industries as a whole before implementing the tax increase.

MASASHI ISHIBASHI TO BE ELECTED JSP CHAIRMAN

OW011249 Tokyo KYODO in English 0823 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Tokyo Aug 1 KYODO -- Masashi Ishibashi will be new leader of the Japan Socialist Party, the country's largest opposition political group, next month, party officials said Monday.

Ishibashi, 58, will be elected chairman at a party convention on September 7, they said.

Party secretary general between 1970 and 1977 and a deputy chairman between February and December of 1982, he will succeed incumbent leader Ichio Asukata, 68, who is resigning.

Only Ishibashi filed candidacy for leadership before a party election committee closed a 19-day election campaign period on Monday evening.

There will be no voting by some 70,000 rank and file party members originally scheduled for August 28 and 29 because no other contender emerged, the officials said.

The Japan Socialist Party ranks second in numerical strength in the Diet (Parliament) only after the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP), occupying 100 seats in the 511-seat House of Representatives (lower house) and 43 in the 252-seat House of Councillors (upper house). The LDP has an overwhelming majority of 284 seats in the lower house and 136 in the upper house.

Born in Taiwan under Japanese rule in October 1924 and educated there, Ishibashi devoted himself to the labor movement before winning a lower house seat in 1955, general elections.

He has survived nine general elections since to maintain the seat for the past 28 years.

The bespectacled, slightly-built Ishibashi is known as a typical advocate of unarmed neutrality, JSP's basic stand on national security affairs. Under this theory, the largest opposition party denies possession of any armed means and proposes perfect neutrality for this country.

Ishibashi's emergence may lead to a sharp showdown between his party and the Liberal-Democratic Party led by Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone who is a hawk on defense matters, political analysts said.

Meeting U.S. demands for more defense spending, Nakasone has voiced the need to strengthen Japan's alliance with Washington and has given top priority to defense buildup, the analysts noted.

The Diet will be convened for an extraordinary session in September. Nakasone's leadership will be tested in October when a major political turmoil is expected after the Tokyo District Court is handing [as received] a sentence to former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka accused of taking yen 500 million (about dollar 2 million) bribes from Lockheed Corp., they said.

The biggest problem for the new JSP leader is whether he can reconstruct the party which has lost strength election by election since 1960, the analysts said.

The party, founded in November 1945, won 143 seats in the lower house in 1946 and formed a coalition government which soon collapsed.

The lower house seats won by socialists declined to only 107 in 1980 elections, compared with the peak 145 in 1960 elections.

Ishibashi is required to diversify his party's base of support from present labor unions only, especially the largest labor organization Sohyo, they said. The new leader should also put energy to expand rank and file party members in a bid to strengthen daily activities, they added.

In an interview with KYODO NEWS SERVICE Monday, Ishibashi said he will meet with leaders of No. 2 opposition Komeito immediately after his election to deepen cooperative relations between them. Ishibashi said he is determined to sweep away corrupt and plutocratic rule, a reference to former Premier Tanaka, who is a kingmaker in the Japanese political world and was instrumental in pushing Nakasone to power last November. Ishibashi said he will attend the coming autumn session of the Diet with a definite resolve to topple the Nakasone cabinet.

The deputy chairman, party secretary general and other posts will be filled as early as possible after his election, he said.

KIM TAE-CHUNG INVESTIGATION BODY DISSOLVED

OW011253 Tokyo KYODO in English 1034 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Tokyo Aug 1 KYODO -- The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) Monday dissolved a special investigation headquarters handling the case of Kim Tae-chung, who was abducted from a Tokyo hotel to Seoul apparently by South Korean intelligence agents in 1973. But MPD told newsmen that while the investigation team has been scaled down, the MPD will continue to search for facts into the abduction of Kim, South Korea's most prominent political dissident, who was forcibly taken to South Korea where he served a long prison term after his original death sentence was commuted. The MPD can no longer go ahead with the investigation to resolve the case because Kim and other persons related to the incident are not physically present in Japan, it said. It said that under present difficult circumstances, the MPD will not be able to obtain detailed evidence into the case of Kim, who is now living in the United States after being released for medical treatment by the South Korean Government last December. The MPD's special investigation headquarters lasted for 10 years to handle the case of Kim who was a leader of the now defunct New Democratic Party.

ASIAN BROADCASTING, INFORMATION FORUM BEGINS

OW011245 Tokyo KYODO in English 0737 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Tokyo Aug 1 KYODO -- A four-day international forum began here Monday chiefly to discuss the imbalance of information distribution between industrially-advanced and developing countries.

The "Asian Forum on Broadcasting and Information Processing" was sponsored by the Domestic Committee of the World Communications Year (WCY) as part of the United Nations-backed campaign.

Some 450 persons from 12 countries, including Indonesia and Malaysia, attended the opening session held at Keio Plaza Hotel to hear an address by Posts and Telecommunications Minister Tokutaro Higaki. Sumadi, former board chairman of the Radio Republic Indonesia, and A.W. Goldsworthy, president of the Australian Computer Society, then made keynote speeches. The forum is divided into two panel discussions on broadcasting and information processing Tuesday and Wednesday, returning to the plenary session on the final day Thursday.

MATERIALS ON KOREAN WAR ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

Paek Hak-nim's 26 July Speech

SK280750 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0758 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Report by Paek Hak-nim, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and vice minister of the People's Armed Forces, at the central report meeting at the 8 February Cultural Hall in Pvyongyang on 26 July marking the 30th anniversary of the Korean war -- live]

[Text] [applause] Comrades: Thirty years have passed since the Korean people scored a historic victory in the righteous Fatherland Liberation War against the armed aggression of the U.S. imperialists. We are observing the significant 30th anniversary of the victory of the Fatherland Liberation War in the arduous environment in which our people today are vigorously carrying on the revolutionary upsurge in all battlefronts of socialist construction and are waging a vigorous struggle to realize independent and peaceful national reunification, upholding the wise and militant program put forward by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth WPK Congress and the decision of the seventh plenary session of the Sixth WPK Central Committee.

On this memorable day, by authority of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, and in the name of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and that of the government of the republic, I warmly congratulate all KPA soldiers, members of the people's security forces, members of the public security organs, members of the Red Worker-Peasant Militia, Red Youth Guards, and all those who bravely fought during the Fatherland Liberation War to defend freedom, independence, and the revolutionary gains of the fatherland and who are reliably defending the security of the fatherland today. [applause]

I pay great tribute with glory to the anti-Japanese revolutionaries, heroic KPA soldiers, and the patriotic people who gave their noble lives for national liberation, people's freedom and liberation, national independence and revolutionary victory. [applause] I warmly greet the heroic soldiers and heroic people who fought bravely during the Fatherland Liberation War for national independence and national honor and who are continuously carrying on the brilliant job of the revolutionary struggle today in the work fronts of socialist construction. [applause] I warmly welcome the friendship delegations from many countries who have come to celebrate our people's 30th anniversary of the great victory of the Fatherland Liberation War and all foreign comrades and friends present here. [applause]

Comrades: The last Korean war -- forced upon the Korean people by the U.S. imperialists, their sworn enemy -- was a rigorous decisive battle of our people to defend the national independence so as not to be turned into slaves of the imperialist colony again, and a fierce modern war against the aggression troops of the imperialist allied forces with up-to-date combat equipment.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Our people's Fatherland Liberation War was a fierce anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle against the world's allied reactionary forces headed by the U.S. imperialists, and a rigorous class struggle against the people's enemy.

The U.S. imperialists, who have been committing aggression and plunder against our country ever since the invasion of the "Sherman" some 100 years ago, have illegally occupied South Korea since the end of World War II and have been following the road for pushing ahead on a full scale with a war policy to dominate all of Korea.

With heinous ambition to make Korea the rascals' permanent colony and stronghold for domination of Asia and the world, the U.S. imperialists implemented a most reactionary military colonial rule in South Korea and frantically accelerated war preparations, ceaselessly perpetrating armed provocations against the northern half of the republic by instigating the South Korean puppet clique.

The U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to trigger a war in Korea had been viciously waged even before the Korean War. Fanatically opposing our people's just national salvation programs for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland from the first day of occupation of South Korea, the U.S. imperialists worked out even the operational plan for the Korean war, raving that the scope of military occupation by the U.S. troops extend to the north of the 38th Parallel, that the mission of the U.S. forces in South Korea is to occupy North Korea and so forth. Thus, they had been watching for a chance to launch a surprise attack on the northern half of the republic.

Assembling their armed forces along the 38th Parallel, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges frequently perpetrated aggressive, armed acts against us from 1947 in an attempt to find an excuse for igniting the flames of an aggressive war in our country, thus running amok for full combat readiness for northward invasion.

The rascals perpetrated one large-scale armed aggression after another along the 38th Parallel including Kosan, (Tonghwan), (Ponghaksan), (Ihaksan) and (Kuchasan). Reaffirming the war preparedness in the field which they pushed ahead with for a long time through [word indistinct], they finally provoked the criminal, aggressive war against our people on 25 June 1950.

In an attempt to stifle our young republic at its birth, the U.S. imperialists fell upon us frantically by mobilizing large strong forces of more than 2 million -- one-third of their ground force, one-fifth of their air force, the greater part of their Pacific fleet and mercenaries of their 15 satellite countries under the cloak of United Nations forces, as well as the South Korean puppet army -- and great quantities of ultra modern combat equipment and resorting to unprecedentedly barbaric methods and means of war.

The rascals indiscriminately destroyed and burned our peaceful cities, villages, plants, schools, and hospitals by indiscriminate bombing and bombarding. They committed intolerable brutal atrocities by massacring at random our patriots and innocent people everywhere, resorting to the most cruel and barbaric methods.

In the grim days of war when grave danger befell the fatherland and people, our people, officers, and men of the People's Army gave full scope to unprecedented valor and mass heroism and unbreakable revolutionary spirit, in hearty response to the militant call of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song: "Everything for victory in the war!" [applause]

Upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's militant appeal, our people and People's Army rose up as one in the just struggle to smash the U.S. imperialist aggressors and courageously fought against the enemies.

The courageous officers and men of the KPA, crushing the enemies' surprise armed invasion in all frontlines, immediately launched a counterattack and liberated Seoul -- the enemies' stronghold -- in 3 days. They swept away the strength of the basic (?combat forces) of the South Korean puppet army and totally destroyed the U.S. 24th Division which the U.S. imperialists had boasted as an ever-victorious division, thus striking hard blows to the enemies everywhere. They made a brilliant achievement by liberating more than 90 percent of all areas and more than 92 percent of the entire population in the southern half [of the peninsula] in only a little over a month. [applause]

The U.S. imperialists' colonial ruling system was eliminated and party and government organizations as well as labor organizations were restored in the liberated areas in the southern half under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. In addition, various democratic reforms including land reform were successfully carried out. Thus, they entered the road of creating a new, rewarding life under the popular democratic system free from the imperialists' oppression and feudalistic exploitation.

In the days of fierce war, officers and men of the army, navy, and air force of our People's Army highly displayed their courage and indomitable revolutionary spirit on various battlefields, cherishing ardent loyalty to the party and the leader. Officers and men of the People's Army, who momentarily experienced the sorrows and resentment as a homeless race and (?colonial) slaves in the past, courageously fought against the enemies by dedicating everything to defend and protect the popular democratic system in the northern half of the republic and our revolutionary government established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. [applause]

On the fierce battle of the Naktong River, in arduous trials during the temporary strategic retreat, in the grand advance and in temporary (?detour operation), our heroic fighters defended the fatherland with blood and unhesitatingly dedicated their lives in the decisive war with firm belief in the final victory, shouting "Long live General Kim Il-song!"

The combatants of the People's Army, including the coast guard of Wolmido who heroically fought against the enemy's scores of warships with only company-size strength and the heroic fighters of Hill 1211 who firmly defended mountains of the fatherland by smashing the enemy who attacked the hill more than several tens of times firing countless rounds of shells, fully demonstrated the indomitable spirit and patriotism of the Korean people and the People's Army who were fostered in the bosom of the party and the leader with the spirit of sacrifice and indomitable, ever-victorious mass heroism. [applause]

The sagacious and courageous fighters of the People's Army smashed the enemies with their blood and by making their bodies human bombs for the party and revolution, for the fatherland and the people, and for the final victory of war, striking severe blows against the enemies.

During the great Fatherland Liberation War period, the people in the rear areas also fought heroically together with the people's Army for victory of war. Following the militant appeal of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people guaranteed the wartime (?production) system and the frontline transportation route even amid the enemies' continuous barbaric bombardment and firing with the slogan "The rear, just as the front!" They fought shoulder to shoulder with the People's Army by carrying weapons and ammunitions to the hills in the battlefield and [word indistinct] [applause]

Our heroic working vigorously carried out the movement of increased wartime production while sending (?manpower) to the front and the peasants ensured the increased wartime food production even amid barbaric bombing against them.

In both urban and rural areas, an ardent and spontaneous campaign was waged to help the families of the KPA soldiers, and work was vigorously carried out to protect the rear from the enemy's destructive and obstructive maneuvers. In the areas temporarily occupied by the enemy, the patriotic people led by the Workers' Party members took up arms and inflicted bolts of lightning on the enemy through guerrilla warfare.

During the whole period of the war, under the excellent and refined leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, an all-people resistance blazed up against the aggressors in our country. With firm unity between the front and the rear, between the army and the people, brave battles were fought to defend national independence and the revolutionary gains.

The mass heroism and the brilliant exploits of our KPA and people during the great Fatherland Liberation War shine brightly in the glorious [word indistinct] history of our people, and they will be long remembered generation after generation. [applause]

The just struggle of our people against the U.S. imperialists' armed invasion commanded active support from the world's peace-loving peoples, including the peoples of the socialist countries. During the grim days of the war, the fraternal Chinese people formed volunteers with their fine sons and daughters and sent them to the Korean front under the banner of "Resist America and aid Korea" in blood ties to our people. [applause]

The volunteer soldiers (?who were recruited with the understanding of) the CPC loved the Korean people like their own brothers during the grim days of the war, dearly valued our country's land like the land, mountains, and rivers of their homeland, and bravely fought against the common enemy, overcoming all difficulties, sharing life and death in the same trenches with us. The mass heroism, noble spirit of self-sacrificing proletarian internationalism, and the brilliant battle exploits of the Chinese People's Volunteers in the days of the fierce battles will be cherished in the hearts of the Korean people forever. [applause]

On this significant day marking the victory in the war, in the name of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, the government of the republic, and all our people, I pay great tribute to the heroic soldiers of the Chinese People's Volunteers, true fighters of internationalism, who made immortal exploits and gave up their noble lives in the war that defeated the U.S. imperialists, and I express my warm gratitude to the CPC, China, and the fraternal Chinese people, including the members of the Chinese People's Volunteers. [applause]

During the last war, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries' peoples also rendered our people sincere support and aid, displaying the noble spirit of proletarian internationalism. I express my deep gratitude to the parties, governments, and peoples of the fraternal socialist countries who rendered material and spiritual assistance to our people who rose up in the victorious Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. armed invasion. [applause]

I express my deep gratitude to all peace-loving peoples of the world who rendered active support to the just struggle of our people against the U.S. armed invasion of Korea during the Fatherland Liberation War. [applause]

Because of the heroic struggle of our people and People's Army under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and amid international support and encouragement, the U.S. imperialists suffered serious blows and finally bowed their knee before the Korean people.

In the 3-year period of the Korean war, the enemies lost some 1,567,000 troops, including some 405,000 U.S. imperialist aggression troops, some 12,200 airplanes, 560 various-type naval ships, and a huge amount of combat equipment. This is almost 2.3 times the losses suffered by the U.S. imperialists in the battles in the Pacific during the 4-year World War II and was a serious military defeat unprecedented in the history of war.

In the Korean war, also, the U.S. imperialists suffered a miserable defeat which was irretrievable not only militarily but also politically and morally.

In the Korean war the rascals employed the most vicious and brutal methods of war and perpetrated the most brutal and beast-like atrocities. Thus, they completely laid bare to the world their dirty true colors as the common enemies of the world people and as the barbarians of the twentieth century. As a result, they invited the surging indignation and (?condemnation) of the people of the world and were further isolated from them.

Indeed, in the arduous war against imperialist allied forces bossed by the U.S. imperialists, our people firmly united as one around the party and the leader and desparately fought against them. As a result, they dealt a disgraceful defeat to the rascals and won a historic victory. [applause]

The victory of our people in the Fatherland Liberation War was a great victory of the self-defensive military ideology of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a brilliant result of the leader's wise leadership and excellent military art. [applause]

In the early days of his anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth the chuche-oriented line, strategy and tactics, led the arduous and protracted revolutionary struggle to victory, and developed the self-defensive military ideology and the excellent strategy and tactics. Thus, he greatly contributed to the development of the military ideology of the working class and to the anti-imperialist cause for independence of the people. [applause]

Right after liberation, based on his deep analysis of the prevailing situation and on his rich experience attained in the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle period, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song advanced the three tasks of building the party, the country, and the army and founded the party and the people's government in a timely manner. At the same time, he founded the regular revolutionary armed forces and embodied the principles of self-defense in national defense building. Thus, he turned the northern half of the republic into a strong and powerful (?base) for the Korean revolution.

Thanks to the brilliant revolutionary tradition provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song amid the flames of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and to the invincible might provided under the wise leadership of the leader after liberation, our people and People's Army were able to defeat the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges in a timely manner and to win the brilliant victory in the Fatherland Liberation War. [applause]

During the war, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth unique policies and methods to strengthen by every means the political, economic and military might and to organize and mobilize all efforts into victory in the war and wisely led the entire party and people in their implementation. [applause]

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song saw to it that the ranks of the People's Army were rapidly expanded and strengthened with outstanding and able anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters who had been tempered in the protracted and arduous revolutionary struggle so as to increase the combat capability of the people by every means, and he saw to it that as soon as the war broke out, all party, state and economic organs were reorganized into wartime systems. Thus, he changed the whole country into a strong combat position.

As an effort to highly enhance the political and ideological superiority of the revolutionary army and the people -- a decisive factor for the war victory -- the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song saw to it that political and ideological indoctrination were further strengthened among our People's Army and people and that the principles of firmly and properly combining the work to strengthen military technology with political and strengthen military technology with political and ideological indoctrination were firmly adhered to. Thus, he led the People's Army and people to fight gallantly against the powerful imperialist aggression forces with firm faith in victory and revolutionary optimistic views and to defeat the numerically and technologically superior enemies having political, ideological, strategic, and tactical superiority.

At every stage of the war, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth correct strategic and tactical policies and led the Fatherland Liberation War to victory with his excellent and tested leadership and extraordinary talent for troops leadership. [applause] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song created various chuche-oriented and unique operational tactics reflecting the demand of a modern war and the specific situation of our country such as conventional operations, guerrilla operations, mountain operations, nighttime operations [passage indistinct], and wisely led the People's Army to thoroughly embody them.

In the arduous days of the war, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song personally visited the frontline and wisely organized and commanded our People's Army units to deal fatal blows to the enemies all the time, grasping the initiative in battles. [applause]

While leading our people and People's Army along the single road of victory, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song concentrated great efforts to consolidating the rear area and took all possible measures to successfully ensure the wartime production and frontline support activities and to stabilize and promote the people's living even under the arduous wartime circumstances.

Thanks to the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, even under the grim trials of war, our people and People's Army soldiers were able to firmly rally around the great leader as one with a firm faith in the victory of the revolution and the future of the fatherland and to traverse the single road of victory. [applause]

The wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the firm unity and cohesion of the entire party, people, and army rallied around the leader with one ideology and will were a decisive factor for our people to surmount the arduous trial of war and to achieve the historic victory. [applause]

With the great victory won in the Fatherland Liberation War under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people and People's Army were able not only to unreservedly demonstrate the vitality of our republic and the people's democratic system but also to clearly show that the decisive factor for victory in war lies not in the superiority of weapons and technology but in the strength of the people who have been firmly united with one ideology.

The historic victory of our people in the Fatherland Liberation War not only demonstrated to the world the firm unity and cohesion of the Korean people and People's Army around the party and leader with one ideology and will and their vigorous advance toward the victory in the anti-U.S. cause for independence but also clearly showed that no force can subdue people who have risen up in the cause of justice, firmly shaping their destiny with their own hands. [applause]

By smashing the U.S. imperialist aggressors in the great Fatherland Liberation War, our people and People's Army firmly defended the independence of the fatherland and the sovereignty of the nation, safeguarded peace in Asia and the world, broke up the myth of the powerfulness of the U.S. imperialists and, thus, opened the beginning of the downhill slide for U.S. imperialism.

By defeating U.S. imperialism for the first time in history under the outstanding and tested leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our people exposed the vulnerability and (?weakness) of U.S. imperialism to the world, fully demonstrated the heroic vigor and dignity of Korea, accelerated the overall collapse of the imperialist and colonialist system, and greatly encouraged the oppressed and exploited working masses of the world to develop anti-imperialist and anti-U.S. struggles and the world revolutionary movement. [applause]

Availing myself of this occasion marking the 30th anniversary of the victory in the Fatherland Liberation War, with the boundless admiration and burning loyalty of the people and the men and officers of the People's Army, I give the greatest glory and thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who led our people's just struggle against the brigandish armed invasion by the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys to brilliant victory, gave our people great pride in and confidence of being the first victor who knocked down U.S. imperialism, and has wisely led our people and the People's Army along the single road to victory and glory. [applause]

Comrades, the historic victory in the Fatherland Liberation War opened a new, bright vista for peace and peaceful reunification in Korea. Since the first days after the cannonade of war stopped, we have exerted all efforts to maintain and consolidate peace and to achieve the country's peaceful reunification. It has been and is our consistent stand to independently resolve the question of the country's reunification with the Korean people's own strength without any foreign interference and to peacefully settle it on democratic principles. The three principles of independence, great national unity, and peaceful reunification laid down by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are the historic landmarks that indicate the only road to the settlement of the question of reunification and are the common national program for reunification. [applause]

Proceeding from their sincere aspirations for taking the initiative in pioneering the road to the country's peace and independent and peaceful reunification, our party and the government of the republic have repeatedly set forth concrete proposals for resolving the question of ending military confrontation between the North and the South and of realizing collaboration and interchange in various fields and other questions and have made active efforts for their realization. All the overtures for reunification which our party and the government of the republic have put forward on about 200 occasions and their sincere efforts are the expression of their peace-loving and patriotic stand and will to remove the national suffering caused by the division of the nation and to build a reunified Korea in which there is no aggression, war, subordination, and [word indistinct]. [applause]

If our party and government's proposals for national reunification had been realized, the tragedy of national division would have ended, the cause of the reunification of the fatherland would have been achieved, and our country's peace and security would have been firmly guaranteed. Instead of peace, however, the dark clouds of war are hanging over our country, and instead of reunification, division still persists 30 years after the armistice. This is entirely because of the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

The U.S. imperialists and their stooges have answered the sincere efforts of our party and the government of the republic for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland and the warm aspirations of the Korean people for national reunification with war, division, anticommunism, and confrontation.

Instead of learning a lesson from their shameful defeat in the Korean war and returning to their den, the U.S. imperialists, remaining entrenched in South Korea, have viciously exercised the policy of making South Korea a colonial, military base and have tenaciously sought the policy of aggression and war to occupy and dominate all of Korea with South Korea as their stepping stone.

Before the gunsmoke of the war dissipated, to realize their brigandish wild aspirations, the U.S. imperialists wantonly trampled the armistice agreement, systematically increased their aggressive armed forces, introduced new-type weapons and war means into South Korea, and continuously perpetrated military provocations against us in the air and on the sea and the ground. The U.S. imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and war have of late reached a more grave stage.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Babbling that the region of the Korean peninsula is most important in carrying out the immediate goal of the U.S. war strategy, the U.S. warmaniacs are introducing large quantities of weapons of mass destruction -- including nuclear weapons -- into South Korea and instigating the South Korea military, fascist elements to stage war rehearsal commotions against the northern half of the republic every day.

Having proclaimed the Korean peninsula the test ground for a showdown in the 1980's, the U.S. imperialists are undisguisedly scheming to trigger a nuclear war by dragging the weapons of mass destruction -- including nuclear weapons -- into South Korea. Clamoring that the second Korean war will be a nuclear one, the U.S. bellicose elements have even mapped out the so-called strategy for a 3-day nuclear war and have deployed about 1,000 nuclear weapons in South Korea. Not content with this, they are recklessly maneuvering to deploy in South Korea even neutron bombs, whose deployment the world's people unanimously oppose and reject. Along with this, the U.S. imperialists are deliberately straining the situation in our country, kicking up successive large-scale war exercise rackets -- including "Team Spirit-83" -- against the northern half of our republic. As a result of this, South Korea has been reduced, in the true sense of the word, to a huge powderkeg of war for the U.S. imperialists' strategy toward the Far East and to a nuclear war base.

Synchronized with the scheme to fabricate a triangular military alliance of the United States, Japan, and South Korea, the U.S. imperialists' new war provocations are reaching a more grave phase. The U.S. imperialists are striving to link the Japanese militarists and the South Korean puppets with the triangular military alliance and, with this aggressive machine as an axis, to form a new anticommunist military bloc, like NATO, including other countries in Asia and the Pacific. Following the U.S. imperialists' policy of strength, the triangular military alliance is a tool of aggression and war to block the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, to provoke a new war, and, furthermore, to realize their wild ambition of aggression against Asia.

This is confirmed by the fact that, openly revealing their delusion for realizing the old dream of the Greater East Asian Coprosperity Sphere by availing themselves of the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to fabricate the triangular military alliance, the Japanese reactionaries are giving the territory of Japan to the U.S. imperialists as a launching, supply, and operational base for the U.S. imperialists' war of aggression against Korea and are hastening preparations to dispatch armed forces of the Self-Defense Forces to the Korean front in an emergency.

Because of the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and war, today's peace in Korea is gravely threatened and a very acute situation in which a war may break out at any moment is being created in our country.

In the name of the Korean people, I resolutely denounce the new (?thermonuclear) war provocation maneuvers which the U.S. imperialists are perpetrating today in South Korea as an unpardonable challenge to peace and peaceful reunification in Korea. [applause]

The U.S. imperialists are not only the archvillains who threaten peace in our country and Asia, but are also the basic obstacle to the reunification of our fatherland. The U.S. imperialists have set forth the criminal creation of two Koreas as the basic strategy of their Korean policy and are working viciously for their realization. The U.S. imperialists are tenaciously impeding the reunification of our country. The sinister aim of this maneuver is at keeping hold on South Korea as their colonial stronghold in Asia and as a bridgehead for aggression on the continent by fabricating two Koreas at any cost.

It is really ridiculous that, having militarily occupied South Korea and having converted it into their complete colonial, military base, the U.S. imperialists are maneuvering to put forth the puppet regime, which they fabricated, as an independent state in order to justify their policy of making South Korea their colony and of subordinating it to them.

Like the preceding South Korean regimes, the fascist Chon Tu-hwan military regime -- the product of the colonial rule that deepens daily in South Korea -- is an out-and-out colonial, puppet regime which was cooked up with the backing of the U.S. imperialists' bayonets and which moves at the manipulation of U.S. imperialism as a group of marionettes.

The fascist Chon Tu-hwan military dictatorship is an outrageous and truculent fascist dictatorship which exceeds all preceding fascisms and dictatorships in South Korea and is the most cruel and merciless military, fascist dictatorship which combines the viciousness and barbarity of all the fascist dictatorships in the history of the East and the West.

In South Korea where the unprecedented military, fascist dictatorship is rampant, there passes no day when the blood of people does not flow and there is no place where the grieving of fellow countrymen is not heard. South Korea has been reduced to the most miserable human hell of the end of the 20th century in which human rights and democracy are completely infringed upon and obliterated.

Because of the indelible crimes it has committed before the country, the nation, the times, and mankind, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is cursed and denounced by the world's people and is becoming more isolated and rejected with each passing day.

This notwithstanding, hell bent on the fabrication of two Koreas, the U.S. imperialists are fanatically running riot to justify the division of Korea in the international arena. The U.S. imperialists' maneuvers to hold the 70th conference of the IPU in Seoul this coming October are motivated by their sinister plot to fabricate two Koreas. The U.S. imperialists' schemes to hold the IPU conference in Seoul at all costs in defiance of the opposition of the many member nations of the union is a political intrigue to attach the label of independent state to the South Korean puppet regime -- a tool of their colonial rule devoid of sovereignty -- and is insidious buffoonery to use the Chon Tu-hwan military, fascist elements for maintaining their colonial rule and justifying their policy of war and division. The political intrigue of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to abuse the IPU conference for justifying their colonial rule over South Korea and their plot for fabricating two Koreas must be decisively checked and frustrated. [applause]

Without forcing the U.S. imperialist aggressors to withdraw from South Korea, the South Korean people cannot extricate themselves from the colonial yoke, and the cause of the country's peace and peaceful reunification cannot be achieved. There is no reason or pretext whatsoever for the U.S. imperialists to stay in South Korea.

Even though they are trying to threaten and blackmail people of other countries by brandishing nuclear weapons, the U.S. imperialists cannot scare our people with such maneuvers. Our people value peace, but are never afraid of war. They are a dignified and brave people who never tolerate infringement upon national sovereignty.

The U.S. imperialists should discard their anachronistic desire and should no longer seek division and war. They should withdraw their troops and destructive weapons -- including nuclear weapons -- from South Korea without delay in accordance with the demands of the resolution of the United Nations.

They should be mindful that, if they eventually unleash a new war of aggression in Korea, defying our repeated warnings, the U.S. imperialists will sustain greater defeat than in the war of the 1950's.

Our people's just struggle to prevent the danger of war in Korea, defend peace, and reunify the fatherland enjoys the active support and encouragement of the progressive people of the world. The movement of international solidarity for our people's cause of national reunification is being staged more vigorously with each passing day, thus greatly encouraging our people.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I express deep thanks to the governments, political parties, public organizations of all the countries in the world, the international organizations of all the countries in the world, the international organizations, the (?democratic) organizations, and peace-loving people. [applause]

Achieving the reunification of Korea is our people's sacred right and urgent task to completely realize national sovereignty throughout the country. The most realistic and reasonable way for the independent reunification of our country is to reunify the fatherland by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK]. With the active support and encouragement of the world's peace-loving people, the Korean people will certainly accomplish the historic cause of national reunification by forcing the U.S. imperialist aggressors to withdraw from South Korea and by founding the DCRK. [applause]

Our people's struggle to check and frustrate the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and war in Korea and to achieve the country's reunification is an important part of the struggle to defend peace and security in the world. Only when we force the U.S. imperialist aggressors to withdraw from South Korea and achieve the country's reunification can we uproot the source of war in Korea and the Far East, maintain peace, and, moreover, contribute to ensuring the peace and security of the world.

Today, the situation prevailing in the world is very complicated and tense. Because of the imperialists, peace is being disturbed at various places in the world, the danger of new war is increasing, and the sovereignty of countries and nations is being infringed upon. To realize their wild desire for world supremacy, the U.S. imperialists are maneuvering to trigger a thermonuclear war and to plunge mankind into that horrendous holocaust. The danger of a new global war lies in Asia, the Middle and Near East, Africa, Central and Latin America, and Europe.

Due to the U.S. imperialists' new war provocation maneuvers at various places of the world, today, a serious question of a new global war or peace is arising before mankind.

The current situation demands that those who desire security and peace for mankind unite with each other, irrespective of the differences in their political views, religious beliefs, and social systems, determinedly rise up in the struggle to check and frustrate the U.S. imperialists' war provocation maneuvers and defend the peace of the world. World peace can be obtained and defended only through the struggle against U.S. imperialism. U.S. imperialism is the main force of aggression and war and is the heinous strangler of peace and independence. All the progressive and peace-loving forces of the world should form an anti-U.S. united front and deal a collective blow to the U.S. imperialists so that they cannot freely invade other countries or ignite a war. [applause]

All the anti-imperialist and independent forces should wage a resolute struggle to thoroughly check and thwart the U.S. imperialists' frantic arms expansion and war preparations, dismantle the aggressive military bases in other countries, get the U.S. troops and weapons of mass destruction -- including nuclear weapons -- withdrawn, dismantle all the military blocs, create and expand nuclear-free and peace zones in different parts of the world, and realize universal and total disarmament. [applause]

Having won great victories in the national liberation struggle against the Japanese imperialists and in the Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialists by fighting in firm unity with the world's revolutionary peoples in the past, our people will constantly strengthen unity and revolutionary solidarity with the international revolutionary forces in their future external activities. [applause]

By uniting with the peoples of the newly emerged countries and the world's revolutionary peoples -- including the peoples of the socialist nations and nonaligned countries -- our people should stoutly fight to check and frustrate the imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and war, to ensure the consolidated peace and security of the world, and to expedite the ultimate victory of the anti-imperialist cause for independence. [applause]


Comrades, today, our people are assigned the weighty revolutionary tasks of accelerating the cause of imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea and of realizing the cause of national reunification. Whatever difficulties and trials may lie on the road ahead of the revolution, we should certainly reunify the fatherland and consummate the chuche revolutionary cause.

To smash the U.S. imperialists' maneuvers for aggression and war and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland, we should further strengthen the revolutionary forces in the northern half of the republic.

We should accelerate the cause of remodeling the whole society on the chuche idea by vigorously staging the three revolutions of ideology, technology, and culture and more firmly cement our revolutionary bases politically, economically, and militarily. [applause]

The party members and workers should prepare themselves to be genuine chuche-type communist revolutionaries who devotedly struggle to more firmly arm themselves with the chuche idea -- our party's revolutionary idea -- to resolutely defend and safeguard the chuche idea at any time and at any place, and to thoroughly embody it.

Along with this, the political and ideological unity and revolutionary cohesion of the entire party and the people on the basis of the chuche idea should be consolidated as solid as rock, and the revolutionary ethos of endlessly and unconditionally implementing the leader's lines and policies should be thoroughly established in the whole society.



By powerfully conducting the battle to create the "speed of the eighties" in response to the party's militant appeal, the workers should effect continuous renovation and miracles everywhere and enact new revolutionary upsurges on all fronts of socialist economic construction. By upholding the militant tasks which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth at the Seventh Plenum of the Sixth WPK Central Committee, we should, in particular, attain the goals for chemical production and the production of 1.5 billion meters of textiles ahead of schedule and effect a new turn in the sector of railway transport. [applause]

To counter the U.S. imperialists' and their stooges' policy of aggression and war, which is becoming more grave with each passing day, the people and the People's Army should always maintain a tense and mobilized posture and more firmly strengthened the country's defense capabilities. Thus, if the enemy rekindles the fuse of war in this land, without discretion, the army and the people would firmly unite to thoroughly annihilate and the aggressors and to defend the socialist fatherland as an impregnable fortress. [applause]

Our cause is just and no force in this world can block the advance movement of our people. [applause]

The revolutionary cause of our people, who powerfully fight under the tested leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious WPK, is always ever-victorious and invincible. [applause]

Let all of us vigorously advance forward for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and for the ultimate victory of the chuche revolutionary cause by firmly uniting around the party Central Committee led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. [applause]

Long live the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song! [applause and cheers]

Long live the glorious WPK -- the organizer and encourager of all the victories of the Korean (?revolution)! [applause and cheers]

Long live the 30th anniversary of the victory in the great Fatherland Liberation War! [applause]

Greetings From SRV Leaders

SK020002 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 26 Jul 83

[Text] On the occasion of the 30th victory anniversary of the great Fatherland Liberation War, the party and state leaders of the SRV sent a message of congratulations to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK. The message reads as follows:

Pyongyang

Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea:

On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Korean people's defeat of the U.S. imperialists in the Fatherland Liberation War, we extend warm congratulations to you and through you to the fraternal Korean people, the WPK, and the DPRK Government.

Thirty years ago, under the leadership of the WPK, the heroic Korean people defeated the U.S. imperialists, who had provoked the war of aggression, by gallantly fighting against them and inevitably made them sign the Korean armistice agreement. Despite the opposition and condemnation of the Korean and world peoples, however, the U.S. imperialists have illegally occupied South Korea and have reduced South Korea to a neocolony and military base.

In recent years, the U.S. imperialists have increased their military aid and have provided numerous modern weapons, including nuclear weapons, to South Korea. Also, they have staged successive large-scale military exercises against the DPRK jointly with the South Korean puppet regime. They have thus aggravated the situation greatly endangering peace and stability in Asia and the world.

The Vietnamese people, the CPV and the Government of the SRV sternly condemn the maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges to block the Korean reunification cause by fabricating two Koreas, demand that the United States stop all forms of its intervention in Korea and immediately and completely withdraw all weapons, including nuclear weapons, and military forces from South Korea, and affirm that the question of the reunification of Korea must be solved by the Korean people themselves without the interference of foreign forces.

The Vietnamese people support the DPRK Government's reasonable proposals and measures for the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland and firmly believe that under the leadership of the WPK, led by you, the just cause of the Korean people will certainly be victorious. It is our wish that the friendly and cooperative relations between the Vietnamese people and the Korean people be strengthened and developed with each passing day.

[Signed] Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV, Truong Chinh, chairman of the State Council of SRV; 26 July 1983, Hanoi

SOVIET GUESTS HOLD ANTI-U.S. STRUGGLE MEETING

SK300414 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0406 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 30 (KCNA) -- Soviet guests held a solidarity meeting in Chongjin on July 27 in support of the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

The speakers at the meeting said that the Soviet Government invariably expresses solidarity with the Korean people in their struggle for reunifying the country in a peaceful way, on a democratic basis without any foreign interference.

They pointed out that the United States has deployed huge armed forces including nuclear weapons in South Korea under the pretext of "threat of southward invasion from the North and staged large-scale military exercises against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea almost every day."

Recalling the most barbarous massacre committed in the Korean war by the U.S. imperialists, which was unprecedented in world history of wars, the speakers stressed that they could not subdue the Korean people who fought heroic battles for defending the freedom of the country.

They said that the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and the progressive people of the world unanimously support the policy of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for forcing the foreign troops to withdraw from South Korea.

A resolution adopted at the meeting stresses that the main obstacle to the peaceful reunification of Korea is the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea. It expresses firm support and solidarity for the just struggle of the South Korean patriots against the puppet regime and strongly demands that the South Korean puppet clique stop at once the suppression of popular masses and violation of human rights.

SOLIDARITY MEETINGS IN SOCIALIST NATIONS NOTED

SK011557 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 1 (KCNA) -- A meeting for solidarity with the Korean people was recently held at a training centre of the army in Ploesti of Romania on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle.

The chief of the training centre addressing the meeting, held that Korea should be reunified independently in a peaceful way on the democratic principle, without any foreign interference and stressed that the Romanian people fully support the policies of national reunification put forward by Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The chairman of the self-management community for cultural relations in Yugoslavia-Korea friendship Kragujevac commune, speaking at a meeting held in the commune, said that the Yugoslav people have actively supported the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and expressed firm solidarity with the Korean people's cause of reunification.

Lazaro Martin, member of the Secretariat of the national leadership of the Cuban Committee for Defending Revolution, made a speech at the meeting held in Havana under the sponsorship of the Cuban Committee for Defending Revolution and the Cuban Committee for Supporting Korean Reunification. He held in his speech that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique should give up the "two Koreas" plot and the U.S. imperialists should withdraw from South Korea at once.

Josef Krejci, vice-director of the International Department of the Central Committee of the National Front and secretary of the Czechoslovak Committee for Solidarity With the Nations of Africa and Asia, speaking at a meeting held at the Czeske Buzejovice communications apparatus factory in Czechoslovakia, supported the constructive initiatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for achieving the peaceful reunification of Korea and expressed support to the South Korean people's struggle for the democratisation of society.

The first secretary of the party committee of the Plaw Nitrogenous fertilizer factory in Poland, addressing a meeting at the factory, stressed that Korea must be reunified in accordance with the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo under all circumstances.

A solidarity meeting of the Latin American students supporting the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was held recently in Budapest.

RPR PAPER WARNS AGAINST SEOUL AS IPU VENUE

SK310457 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 27 Jul 83

[Editorial Bureau commentary in the 27 July HYONGMYONG CHONSON, organ of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification]

[Text] We reject the inducement of the IPU conference into Seoul. It is said that the 70th conference of the IPU will be held in Seoul this coming October. As if they had found a way out of their fatal destinies, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique are recklessly wasting their energy to hold the IPU conference in Seoul, loudly advertising the inducement of the conference.

Their raving political deceit in connection with the 70th conference of the IPU is arousing surprise and indignation from our South Korean people.

If Seoul were a city of an independent state and the South Korean people were an independent people, it would be natural and obligatory for our people to welcome the IPU conference and to actively participate in preparations themselves to be ambassadors of the country greeting guests from many countries since the conference is an important international meeting to be held here for the first time. Unfortunately, however, the public sentiments in this land go in just the opposite direction. Despite the fact that the IPU conference is an international meeting that is being held after a long interval, our people's attitude is as cold as ice, and they, overflowing with infuriation, desperate reject the inducement of the conference into Seoul.

Our South Korean masses' agony, misfortune, and political tragedy lie in the fact that they must inevitably reject the international conference which they would normally welcome.

Why are our South Korean masses rejecting the inducement of the IPU conference into Seoul? The reason is, in a work, that the holding of the 70th IPU conference in Seoul is outrightly unjust. It is unjust in that the inducement of the IPU conference into Seoul is, first of all, seriously contrary to the missions of the IPU.

The IPU is a dignified organization of the houses of independent states. Having been inaugurated in Paris in June 1889, the IPU adopts as its basic missions the promotion of understanding, friendship, and cooperation among states, the development of the parliamentary system, and the search for world peace. For the IPU with this reason d'etre, holding the 70th conference in Seoul is genuinely strange.

South Korea is not an independent and self-reliant state, but a colonial and tributary state of the United States. The name of the country called the ROK is only stipulated in articles of the law. In reality, the rights over South Korea are possessed by the White House and the Pentagon. The real master of South Korea is in Washington; a South Korean-produced political servant of the United States is in Seoul.

Even though the government and the National Assembly exist in name, the value of their existence lies in embellishing the neocolonial rule of the United States. The South Korean National Assembly is a model of patronized assemblies. It has no legitimacy and is not based on the public will. The South Korean National Assembly is a setup for the administration and a maid of the president. The rascal Chon Tu-hwan, having usurped power at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists and seeking to camouflage his dictatorial system as a democratic one, established it on the tomb of the about 800 former lawmakers and politicians that he cast out and buried one night.

Without exception the South Korean national assemblymen, who hold political licenses stamped by the White House and issued by Chongwadae, obey the peculiar floor order of South Korea -- the order under which they must smilingly unanimously agree with every criminal motion at a National Assembly where disputes over policy are banned.

The South Korean National Assembly -- which has derided and blocked the participation of the people in politics, has put up only a signboard of a parliamentary system, and has put a cloak of popular support around the colonial, fascist dictatorship and its treacherous and treasonous policy -- has become a target of strong condemnation by public opinion.

There exists no National Assembly in the true sense in South Korea.

That the South Korean National Assembly, which is only a signboard, has become a member of the IPU, an international organization of sovereign states of the world, is nothing other than a political farce. Nevertheless, this puppet National Assembly is now rushing east and west to dare to host the IPU General Conference in Seoul. This cannot be but a political swindle which should be a target for argument by the people of the world.

The incorrectness of allowing Seoul to host the 70th IPU general conference has been clearly revealed in the topics to be discussed at the conference.

As has already been announced, the 70th IPU general conference will discuss such topics as measures against colonialism, the issue of human rights, the settlement of conflicts in the world, the question of employment for juveniles in the developing countries, and the establishment of a fair and equal economic system of the world.

A review of all the topics to be discussed at the international conference demonstrates Seoul is not qualified as a proper venue for the IPU conference, politically or morally.

Is this really our indiscreet and hasty conclusion? In fact, the IPU's obstinate selection of South Korea as the venue for its conference among its 98 member-states, while having decided to discuss such topics as measures against colonialism and the issue of human rights, is definitely a wrong selection which is hardly understandable to anyone.

There is no justification for the IPU to select South Korea as the venue for its conference, since it is recognized the world over as a typical colony, even while declaring a struggle against colonialism and which has been reduced to a graveyard of human rights, while having decided to discuss the issue of human rights at its conference.

The topic of the settlement of conflicts in the world is also a topic which cannot be discussed in Seoul. The Korean peninsula is a most acute region in which the fruit of conflict still exists because of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges.

On the Korean peninsula today, huge numbers of armed forces confront each other along the Demilitarized Zone. Therefore, holding a conference in the area of one side which is confronting another side, while saying that the conference will serve to settle world conflicts, will result not only in abetting the one side but also in further intensifying the confrontation and conflict between the two sides.

Despite this patent fact, coming to an area where a conflict exists and working there for the smooth settlement of world conflicts is like finding a rose in a cesspool.

On the question of juvenile employment in the developing countries -- here, too, South Korea is not a proper venue for this. In fact, South Korea is an area where parents write in agony because of their sons and daughters, and the society and politics suffer the pain of a juvenile delinquency problem. Seoul is a miniature of this.

The chronic social and political climate in South Korea has made South Korean juveniles spiritual and moral cripples. In South Korea, juveniles are being mercilessly exploited in every work site as cheap labor. Infants are being sold in the markets. Discussion of the question of opening a bright future for juveniles is indeed unbecoming for South Korea, which should be ashamed of its juvenile problem.

The topic of establishing a fair and equal economic system, too, is not a topic that should be discussed at the Seoul IPU conference. Talking about the establishment of a fair and equal economic system is indeed preposterous under today's colonial economic system in South Korea, in which plants have been built with foreign capital, \$6 billion in principal and interest has to be paid annually to foreign countries with foreign monopoly capitalists becoming fat therefrom.

Reviewing the current social and political situation, we can easily conclude that Seoul is not the proper venue for the IPU general conference. South Korea is a land where the people are shedding their blood; under the brutal colonial and fascist system, the South Korean people are being suffocated and killed in jails and at the gallows.

On the eve of the 70th IPU general conference, the checks and researching rackets of the fascist maniacs have reached a climax. Even heavily armed army divisions have been mobilized in the crackdown, and for wholesale arresting activities.

As the October IPU general conference draws near, the military dictators' suppression of the people has become more unscrupulous. As a result, South Korea has been reduced to a slaughterhouse and a land awash in blood.

Yesterday, a great genocide, in which the people calling for independence, democracy and reunification were mercilessly slaughtered, took place in Kwangju. Today, another genocide, which reminds us of the Kwangju genocide, is being perpetrated secretly.

Indeed, there is no place where the people can honorably live, in urban and rural areas or in universities in South Korea. South Korea is a land of terror and death where we cannot be indifferent to the currently prevailing thought: "It would be a miracle if we go along even a day without an incident." Fascist dictatorship seems always to accompany war. The brutal fascist dictatorship in South Korea has turned this land to a more dark and miserable place.

Every morning our people wake up, startled by the noise of air raid drill sirens. They are worn to a frazzle by military exercises all day long, hearing the sounds of rifles and guns reverberating through the land and the air. At night they can hardly open their eyes because of the rays of the searchlights frantically sparkling in the skies. Thus, they have been made to spend painful days in war preparations.

In fact, having decided the war on the Korean peninsula is a immediate problem for today, not tomorrow, the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique have been trying to make their war exercise rackets larger, more diversified and more offense-oriented. Thus, they have rushed toward making their planned second 25 June Korean war a nuclear war.

In accordance with this nuclear war strategy, the U.S. imperialists have tried to introduce medium-range Pershing missiles, cruise missiles, and even notorious neutron bombs in this land, where over 1,000 nuclear weapons have been stockpiled already. They have thus entered the threshold of nuclear war. This is precisely the real situation in South Korea today. Such a suffocating situation created because of fascism and war rackets clearly proves that Seoul cannot be the venue for the IPU conference.

As all facts show, in terms of the inherent mission of the IPU, the purpose of the 70th IPU general conference and the social and political atmosphere prevailing in South Korea, Seoul is not a proper venue and is definitely the wrong venue for the IPU conference.

This is the most correct judgment, conclusion and assertion of our South Korean people who are living in South Korea -- a colony -- and who know well the situation of this colony.

What, despite this, is the real intention of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique in hosting the 70th IPU general conference in Seoul? The answer is very clear. This international political swindle is a result of the U.S. imperialists' two Koreas strategy.

The present U.S. imperialists' strategy toward the Korean peninsula is to realize their policy of fabricating two Koreas.

In an effort to pave the way for the fabrication of two nations and two states, the U.S. imperialists are trying to create favorable conditions for the permanent division of Korea by hosting the IPU general conference in Seoul. They are trying to invite delegates from the national assemblies of socialist and nonaligned countries which do not recognize South Korea, using the IPU conference as an excuse, in a bid to pretend that South Korea is not a colony but a sovereign state and to make them believe that there are two states on the Korean peninsula. Thus, the U.S. imperialists are attempting to fabricate two Koreas on the Korean peninsula and to make them an established fact in the international community by winning international recognition.

The hosting of the IPU general conference in Seoul is also a sinister and heinous plot of the U.S. imperialists and the fascist dictators to patch up the crisis in their rule and to pretend that there is political stability.

The massive struggle of the people of all strata in South Korea today for independence, democracy, and reunification has driven the stooges for the U.S. imperialists into a crisis on the eve of their ruin. The U.S. imperialists are attempting to host the international conference in Seoul in a bid to eliminate this crisis of their stooges and to alleviate the anti-Chon Tu-hwan sentiment among the people.

Because such a heinous and sinister intention lurks in the hosting of the IPU conference in Seoul, not only our South Korean people but also the international community unanimously opposes and rejects the holding of the international conference in Seoul.

Today our South Korean people are raising their voices opposing the holding of the IPU conference to block and frustrate it. A definite decision to check the conference without fail, even if by force, is being reached in the Seoul area in particular. [Tukhi Seoul ilwon esonun sillyok urorodo chonghoe rul kiohui choji sikil kyoldan ul naerigo itta].

Because of the reflection of such feeling on the part of our people a strong will of our people, countless countries in the world have already declared the boycott of the Seoul conference. With the approach of the application deadline for participation in the conference, the number of countries expressing their intention not to attend the conference is increasing further.

Taking into consideration our people's will and the dark situation in South Korea, figures of many countries of the world, who love social justice and peace, are staging a campaign rejecting the inducement of the conference in Seoul.

It is not difficult to conceive how grave aftermath there will be if the conference is eventually held in Seoul despite the fact that our people -- the victims of the conference -- reject it and the conscience of mankind opposes it.

For some countries, coming to Seoul means they will have shake the blood stained hands of Chon Tu-hwan, the bastard of U.S. imperialism and also means they will sip the cup of blood offered by the murderer. This makes us shudder and is something which makes our people's blood boil.

The participation of the delegations of each country's assembly in the conference will result in their embroiling themselves in the political intrigues of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique and in the international conniving in and toleration of their aggressive and treacherous crimes. Connivance and toleration are the reverse form of embellishment and praise.

The holding of the Seoul conference will help the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique to further intensify colonial and fascist policy, to further accelerate their work of perpetuating the division of the Korean peninsula, and to further spur on preparations for a nuclear war on the basis of a U.S.-Japanese-South Korean triangular military alliance.

The aftermath of the conference will not only result in giving a bunch of flowers to the U.S. imperialists and Chon Tu-hwan, who our South Korean people are cursing and for whose overthrow they are crying out, but it will result in inflicting a heavier shackle and scaffold on our masses.

Has there ever been such a scandalous precedent for hurting others and wounding their feelings in the 100-year history of the IPU?

The IPU and its member countries should not leave an indelible mark of losing on larger issues while winning small issues and of sacrificing another country's people by attending the international conference.

Representing the will of the South Korean people, our RPR strongly demands that the Seoul IPU conference be stopped without fail and sincerely hopes that the IPU and its member nations will listen to our demand. The socialist nations, the nonaligned nations, and the Third World countries should not set foot in Seoul in any case.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique's operations for holding the conference in Seoul involve dreadful temptations. By taking advantage of about 10,000 well-trained kisengs and a huge amount of national funds gained by the people's blood taxes, the clique is conducting alluring operations, leering its eye at the international community.

We hope that everyone will not be caught in the wiles of the Seoul puppets' enticement, thus sowing seeds of trouble. We once again hope that the delegations of the houses of the world will not see the placards of rejection which await them instead of a bunch of flowers at Kimpo Airport where the delegations of the houses of the world would first set foot.

We express our thanks to the governments and parliaments of each country that loves justice, democracy, and peace for sending their support and solidarity for our just cause for independence, democracy, and reunification in the past and we do not forget this. We believe that the friends who helped us yesterday will invariably help us today, too.

Our South Korean masses will not reject any struggle to check to the end the inducement of the IPU conference to Seoul. [uri hanguk minjung un kukje uiwon yonmaeng chonghoe ui Seoul uchirul kukkaji choji hikigiwohae ku oton tujaengdo bulsa halkosida]

By unanimously uniting under the anti-U.S. banner for independence and the antifascist banner for democratization, our masses will expel the U.S. imperialist aggressors from this land, overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, and establish an independent, patriotic, and democratic government. The day will certainly come when our people will greet with pleasure guests from many countries to attend an international conference by becoming the independent people of a reunified fatherland on the day when the aggressors and the traitors disappear from this land.

UAWPK SCORES DISPERSING OF KWANGJU GRAVES

SK020517 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0407 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 2 (ICNA) -- The Chon Tu-hwan group must give up a vain attempt to conceal its criminal massacre in Kwangju and step down from power without delay, as demanded by the South Korean people including peasants.

So stressed the chairman of the Central Committee of the Union of Agricultural Working People of Korea (UAWPK) in his talk issued on August 1 in denunciation of the scheme of the Chon Tu-hwan group to disperse the graves of victims of the Kwangju popular uprising at the foot of Mt. Mudung in the city, while frantically intensifying the crackdown upon the people with the approach of the inter-parliamentary conference.

He said: Today the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, far from apologizing for the Kwangju massacre, tries to dig up graves of fallen resistance fighters and thus erase even the last traces of the Kwangju popular uprising. This is a dual murder of Kwangju uprisers.

In history there are records of barbarous violation of human rights by dictators. But there is no instance of such cold-blooded massacre of fellow countrymen as committed by the Chon Tu-hwan group. Nor has there ever been such a fascist dictator who refuses to give the murdered a place to be buried in.

The inhuman act of the puppets seeks the foolish aim of concealing their criminal acts committed in Kwangju.

But they must clearly realise that with nothing can they veil their true colour as murderers.

Even if the fascist clique may dig up the graves at the foot of Mt. Mudung in Kwangju by means of threat and appeasement, they cannot cover up the fact that the whole land of South Korea has been turned into a living hell, a graveyard of democracy and a land destitute of human rights.

CHINESE ARMY FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED

PRC Embassy Reception

SK020451 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 2 (KCNA) -- Wang Xiaowu, military attache of the Chinese Embassy here, arranged a cocktail party last evening at his embassy on the 56th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Invited to the party were Comrade Paek Hak-nim, Lieutenant Generals Pak Chong-kuk and Yun Chi-ho, Major Generals Yi Hong-sun and Han Chu-kyong and other generals and officers of the Korean People's Army.

Military attaches of foreign embassies here were present on invitation.

Present there were the members of the visiting Chinese People's friendship delegation headed by Hong Xuezhai, member and deputy secretary general of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, former deputy commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers and director of the General Logistics Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; He Zhangming, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy; and Wang Jian, member of the Chinese People's Volunteers of the Korean-Chinese side to the Military Armistice Commission.

The cocktail party was addressed by Wang Xiaowu and Pak Chung-kuk.

The attendants toasted the indestructible militant friendship and unity between the Korean and Chinese peoples and armies, the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the good health and long life of the dear leader, Comrade Kim Chong-il and the good health and long life of respected Comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian.

Meeting at KPA Unit

SK300811 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 30 (KCNA) -- A soldiers meeting was held on July 29 at the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Kim Chae-yon belongs on the occasion of the 56th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Present there were KPA Major General Yi Hong-son and soldiers of the unit and invited there were military attache Wang Xiaowu and officials of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang. Speeches were exchanged at the meeting.

O Chin-U Greets Zhang Aiping

SK010507 Pyonguang KCNA in English 0402 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 1 (KCNA) -- General O Chin-u, minister of People's Armed Forces, sent a message to Zhang Aiping, minister of national defence of the People's Republic of China, greeting the 56th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. The message says:

Over the past 56 years the Chinese People's Liberation Army has grown and strengthened into an invincible revolutionary detachment through an arduous struggle against the foreign imperialist aggressors and domestic reactionaries and performed shining exploits in the history of the struggle of the Chinese people for the freedom and liberation of the country.

Today the fraternal CPLA soldiers under the wise leadership of the Communist Party of China have made big advance in the struggle for the revolutionization, modernisation and regularization of the army, upholding the decisions of the 12th national congress of the party.

In conclusion, the message expresses the firm conviction that the friendly and cooperative relations between the armies of Korea and China will grow stronger and develop on to a new higher stage, together with the great Korea-China friendship sealed in blood in the flames of the protracted revolutionary struggle for half a century.

KAESONG MEETING WELCOMES PRC FRIENDSHIP GROUP

SK300409 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 30 (KCNA) -- A Kaesong mass meeting welcoming the people's friendship delegation of China was held at the city House of Culture on July 29.

Speaking first at the meeting Kim Yong-chon, chairman of the Kaesong Municipal People's Committee, said that the Chinese people sent their fine sons and daughters to the Korean front under the banner of "Resisting America, aiding Korea, safeguarding the home and defending the motherland" in response to the call of the Communist Party of China during the great Fatherland Liberation War of the Korean people. He declared that the undying feats performed by the commander and fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers are cherished deep in the hearts of the Korean people.

He sincerely wished a greater advance to the Chinese people in the future in their struggle for implementing the programme of socialist modernisation and in the struggle to reunify the whole country by having Taiwan, an inalienable territory of China, returned to the homeland and restore sovereignty over Hong Kong in hearty response to the decisions of the third plenary meeting of the 11th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and its 12th National Congress under the wise leadership of the party headed by respected Comrade Hu Yaobang.

He stressed that Korea-China friendship has been further consolidated and developed following the China visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the Korea visit of respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping last year. And he said the China visit of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il in June this year marked a new historic milestone in constantly adding shine to the glorious tradition of Korea-China friendship. Our people, the speaker declared, will make every effort possible to bring into bloom the great Korea-China friendship generation after generation in the future, too, and fight always in firm unity with the fraternal Chinese people in the common struggle against imperialism and for national reunification and for the victory of the cause of peace and socialism.

Concluding his speech, he handed to the head of the delegation a silk banner in the name of the meeting.

Head of the delegation, Hong Xuezhong, member, and deputy secretary general of the Military Commission, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, former deputy commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers and director of the General Logistics Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, spoke next at the meeting.

Saying his delegation had enjoyed warm care of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade President Kim Il-song, he expressed heartfelt thanks for this.

Noting that the Korean people have glorious revolutionary traditions, he said: The victory the Korean people won under the wise leadership of Comrade President Kim Il-song in the struggle for defeating the U.S. imperialist aggressors boastful of being the world's "strongest" in the Fatherland Liberation War by carrying forward the glorious traditions of the anti-Japanese armed struggle immensely encouraged the struggle of the oppressed peoples and the oppressed nations for freedom and liberation.

Referring to the successes made by the Korean people after the victory in the war, he said the Korean people owed all these successes to the wise leadership of President Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea.

Declaring that any attempt to create "two Koreas" for the permanent division of Korea would certainly be frustrated, the head of the delegation said: We will resolutely support in the future, too, as in the past, the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification and the reunification proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by President Kim Il-song, the demand of the Korean people that the United States withdraw all its troops and military equipment from South Korea and the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Turning to the friendly relations between the two countries, he said: The Korea visit of Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping and China visit of Comrade Kim Il-song last year developed the traditional friendship between our two parties, two countries and two peoples to a new stage.

Comrade Kim Chong-il visited our country in June and brought a step forward to the friendly relations between China and Korea. Whatever wind may blow in the world, he declared, the Chinese and Korean peoples will energetically fight for the construction and prosperity of their respective countries, uniting firmly and supporting and encouraging each other.

At the end of the speech he handed a silk banner to Chairman Kim Yong-chon in the name of the delegation.

Delegation Continues Visit

SK311052 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0859 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 31 (KCNA) -- The Chinese people's freindship delegation headed by Hong Xuezhhi, member and deputy secretary general of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, former deputy commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers and director of the General Logistics Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, now staying in our country visited Mangyongdae. It also inspected the Pyongyang Metro, the Chonsung revolutionary site, the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum and toured Panmunjom.

After touring Panmunjom the head of the delegation said: The Chinese people have all along demanded that the U.S. troops withdraw at once from South Korea, taking along all their military equipment. The Korean problem should be solved by the Korean people themselves. The three principles and the five-point policy of national reunification and the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by President Kim Il-song reflect the desire and aspirations of the entire Korean people and enjoy the support of the world's peaceloving people. We firmly believe that Korea's reunification, a just cause, will surely be realised and hope that the day will come as early as possible.

The Kaesong Municipal People's Committee hosted a reception for the delegation.

The delegation also visited the unit of the Korean People's Army to which Comrade Yang Tong-hun belongs.

The delegation appreciated the music and dance tale "Song of Paradise."

BEIJING MUNICIPAL FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION VISITS

Arrival 29 July

SK291620 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1550 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 29 (KCNA) -- A Beijing municipal friendship delegation of China headed by Chen Xitong, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, secretary of the Beijing Municipal Committee of the CPC and mayor of the Beijing Municipal People's Government, arrived here today by train.

It was met at Pyongyang Railway Station by Yun Ki-pok, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and chairman of the Central Committee of the Korea-China Friendship Association. Hyon Chun-kuk, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Chon In-chol, vice-minister of foreign affairs; An Chae-yun, secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the WPK; Wang Kyong-hak, vice-chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; and other personages concerned and many working people in the city. Also present there were Charge d'Affaires ad Interim He Zhangming and officials of the Chinese Embassy here.

Pyongyang Banquet

SK300424 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0412 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 30 (KCNA) -- The Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee arranged a banquet yesterday evening at the People's Palace of Culture for the Beijing municipal friendship delegation of China.

Speaking first at the banquet, Yun Ki-pok, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, said: The great Chinese people have effected a new upsurge in all domains of socialist economic construction after the third plenary meeting of the 11th Central Committee of the party by thoroughly implementing the correct line and policy set forth by the party centre. This proves that the Chinese party and government put forward correct policy and principle suited to the conditions of China and their vitality is being given full scope.

Referring to the traditional friendly relations between the peoples of Korea and China, he stressed: The visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to China and the visit of respected Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping to our country last year were epochal events that consolidated and developed to a new, higher stage the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties, two governments and two peoples of Korea and China.

He noted that the China visit of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il upon the kind invitation of respected Comrade Hu Yaobang some time ago was a historical event and a new milestone in the efforts to keep the glorious tradition of Korea-China friendship shining from generation to generation.

Our Pyongyang citizens, together with the entire Korean people, will make all efforts to strengthen and develop through generations the great Korea-China friendship which has come into fuller blossom with the China visit of the dear leader.

Speaking next, head of the delegation Chen Xitong, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, secretary of the Beijing Municipal Committee of the CPC and mayor of the Beijing Municipal People's Government, said: The Chinese people sincerely rejoice over all the successes made by the fraternal Korean people in the revolution and construction under the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and the great leader President Kim Il-song and wholeheartedly wish them greater successes in their efforts to attain the grand targets set by the sixth congress of the party.

The three principles and five-point policy for national reunification and the proposal for founding the democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by President Kim Il-song are very reasonable propositions for reunification, which accord with the fundamental interests and desire of the entire Korean people, he said, and added: The United States must withdraw its troops from South Korea and give up its interference in the internal affairs of Korea.

The Beijing citizens, together with the entire Chinese people, resolutely support the Korean people's noble cause of national reunification, demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and strongly support their righteous stand against the "two Koreas" plot, he said, and continued: The Korean visit of Comrade Hu Yaobang and Comrade Deng Xiaoping and the visit of Comrade Kim Il-song to China last year carry weighty significance in the history of China-Korea friendship; these visits developed the traditional friendship between the two parties, two countries and two peoples to a new stage.

In particular, the visit of Comrade Secretary Kim Chong-il to China some time ago accelerated still further the development of the relations of the two countries.

The attendants drank toasts to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of respected Comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian.

DPRK DELEGATION IN PRC RECEIVED BY LI XIANNIAN

SK020504 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0415 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Beijing August 1 (KNCA) -- Comrade Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, met the Korean people's friendship delegation headed by O Song-yol, minister of land and marine transport, on August 1 at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing.

The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to respected Comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Zhao Ziyang and Peng Zhen. President Li Xiannian expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey the greetings of Comrades Hu Yaobang and Deng Xiaoping and other party and government leaders and himself to Comrade President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. He said the friendship between the two parties, countries and peoples of China and Korea provided by Comrades Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai and Comrade Kim Il-song will be everlasting no matter what may come in the future.

The Chinese people, he said, support the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by President Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea. The talk proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Present on the occasion were Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei and Korean Ambassador to China Chon Myong-su.

KIM YONG-NAM RECEIVES PRC PARTY DELEGATIONS

Meeting With Liaoning Group

SK300430 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0423 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] Pyongyang July 30 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Yong-nam on July 29 met and had a friendly talk with the Liaoning provincial delegation of the Communist Party of China headed by Li Tao, member of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission of the party and first secretary of the Shenyang city party committee. Present on the occasion were personages concerned and He Zhangming, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang.

Comrade Kim Yong-nam arranged a dinner for the delegation.

Meeting With Jilin Group

SK020023 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2220 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 2 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Yong-nam on August 1 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Jilin Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by Qiang Xiaochu, member of the CPC Central Committee and first secretary of the Jilin provincial party committee. Present on the occasion were Hyon Chun-kuk, member of the central committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-director of a department of its Central Committee, and personages concerned and He Zhangming, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy here.

Comrade Kim Yong-nam gave a dinner for the delegation.

MINISTER WORRIED ABOUT JAPANESE APPROACH TO DPRK

SK020107 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Aug 83 p 1

[Text] Tokyo (YONHAP) -- Yi Chin-hui, visiting Korean minister of culture and information, expressed worries about the recent increase in Japanese moves to expand "private-level" exchanges with North Korea.

In a meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe at the latter's office Monday, Yi was quoted as having said that the Korean government and people are deeply concerned about a ruling Japanese lawmaker's proposal to set up trade offices in Tokyo and Pyongyang and exchange resident newspapermen.

Chuji Kuno of the Liberal Democratic Party put forth the proposal when he, in the capacity of chairman of the Japan-North Korean Parliamentarians' Association, visited Pyongyang early last month.

Yi was reported to have wondered if the Japanese government has been involved in the recent series of exchanges between Tokyo and Pyongyang.

The Korean minister, now here for a Korean art exhibition, reminded Abe that North Korea is trying hard to prevent Seoul from hosting major international gatherings including the 70th Inter-Parliamentary Conference and the 1988 Summer Olympic Games. He then reportedly sought understanding and cooperation from Japan with respect to the Pyongyang moves.

Minister Abe promised to Yi that there would be no change in Japan's basic policy toward the Republic of Korea, though there may be some "private-level" contacts between Japan and North Korea in the days to come. For instance, he pointed out that the Japanese government had made it clear that it would never allow any North Korean delegates to an atomic international conference due to take place in Tokyo to engage in "political activities" in Japan.

On Seoul's planned hosting of various worldwide gatherings, Abe was quoted to have said his government is ready to help the Korean government carry out such events successfully.

He, meanwhile, said that his government is studying a plan to undertake a program in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of normalization of Seoul-Tokyo diplomatic relations in 1985.

The Japanese foreign minister, said in this regard, it is "very important" that both countries expand cultural as well as political exchanges. The just-opened art exhibition thus bears significance, he was quoted.

COURT COMPLETES SESSION ON CHINESE HIJACKERS

SK010949 Seoul YONHAP in English 0736 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Seoul, Aug 1 (YONHAP) -- The Seoul District Court Monday completed the second and final session in the trial of the six hijackers of a Chinese civil airliner that landed in South Korea last May 5.

During the trial, the defendants told the team of South Korean counsels that their purpose in the hijacking was to seek asylum in Taiwan. They also said that they landed in South Korea because they believed they could proceed to Taiwan via South Korea after refueling the plane since the two countries enjoy good relations.

South Korea maintains diplomatic relations with Taiwan. It does not have official links with China.

At the outset of Monday's trial, the court rejected a request by three Taiwanese attorneys that they be allowed to defend the hijackers. The request was conveyed through a member of the South Korean group of counsels. While rejecting the bid, the court did invite the Taiwanese lawyers to speak through their South Korean colleagues. A team of seven Korean attorneys are defending the Chinese hijackers.

PROSECUTOR DEMANDS 7 TO 10 YEARS FOR HIJACKERS

SK011020 Seoul YONHAP in English 0942 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Seoul, Aug 1 (YONHAP) -- Six Chinese hijackers who forced a Chinese civil airliner to land in South Korea May 10 were demanded seven to ten years in prison at the Seoul District Criminal Court Monday.

Zhuo Changren, 35, leader of the hijacking and Jiang Hongjun, 23, were demanded ten years in prison each on charges of violating Korea's civil aviation laws and illegally possessing firearms. The prosecution also asked for seven year imprisonment for four other co-defendants, including Wang Yanda, 22, for the same charges.

The six Chinese shot and wounded two of the crew members of the Chinese jetliner which was forced to land at a military air base in northeastern South Korea. The two crew members, however, did not suffer critical wounds and were later returned to China.

The hijackers have claimed that their purpose in the hijacking is to seek political asylum in Taiwan which enjoys good relations with South Korea.

DJP OFFICIALS COMMENT ON LIFTING OF BAN

SK020606 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 31 Jul 83 p 3

[From the column "News Behind the News"]

[Text] In spite of the prevailing assumptions that the lifting of the political ban will take place after the middle of August at the earliest, analysis of the political scene following the second lifting of the political ban seems to have been continuing among the officials in political circles.

Yi Sang-che, vice secretary general of the Democratic Justice Party [DJP], answering a question on 30 July on the possibility of accepting those to be released from the political ban into the party, said that the party's policy remains unchanged and the party will open the door to anyone who joins the ideology of the DJP, and added that anyone who wants to take advantage of the DJP for his personal interests only, however, will not be welcome.

A DJP official commented that the present politicians will not want to put at a disadvantage as a result of lifting the political ban and said that it will be the wish of both the ruling and the opposition camps that the lifting of political ban prove to be a plus for the expansion of party force without adversely affecting the political situation.

Some party officials, however, do not share such an optimistic view of the relationship between the lifting of the ban and the political scene, seem to be more cautious, and insist on deeper analysis of it.

THAILAND CHARGED WITH BORDER VIOLATIONS

BK011234 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1101 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Thailand many times encroached on Kampuchea's territorial sovereignty in the week ending July 28.

Thai spy planes of the L-19 and OV-10 types made five single sorties over the areas of Romiet, Poipet... and Mak Hoeun, from two to three kilometres this side of the border.

Thai armed vessels, among them two warships, intruded into Kampuchean waters 237 times, from 13 to 38 miles northwest of Koh Kong Island and southwest of Kaoh Tang Island.

Thai-based mortars -- 80, 100 and 120 mm-pounded Kampuchean territory 52 times, at Rominh in Preah Vihear Province, at northern Anlung Veng, southeastern Paong..., and eastern Samraong (Siem Reap), and at southern Romiet..., Nimit, southwestern Kop..., Buo... Kompong Ley, Komrieng, Pailin, Samlot and Ta Sanh (Battambang).

Fighting the intruders, Kampuchean forces killed 92 of them and wounded 12 others. They also seized or destroyed a big quantity of weapons.

THAI HOSTILE POLICY AGAINST INDOCHINESE CRITICIZED

BK310932 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Station commentary: "Thailand Has Committed a Serious Error"]

[Text] The recent seventh conference of the Lao, Kampuchea, and Vietnamese foreign ministers has reaffirmed the three Indochinese countries' unswerving goodwill toward China and the ASEAN countries in seeking, through negotiations, a solution for strengthening peace and stability in Southeast Asia. As before, the three Indochinese countries paid particular attention to the long-standing bonds of solidarity and friendship with China and the ASEAN countries. The three Indochinese countries have constantly endeavored to restore these relations on the basis of peace, cooperation, peaceful coexistence, and friendship. The three Indochinese countries have made several proposals to the ASEAN countries for the settlement of all disputes between the two groups of countries; however, the ASEAN countries, particularly Thailand, have rejected all these constructive initiatives and pursued a hostile policy toward us. World public opinion has clearly seen that the Thai authorities, in collusion with the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists, U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, have carried out many hostile campaigns against the PRK and the three Indochinese countries.

The Thai authorities have provided the Pol Pot remnants and the Sihanouk-Son Sann reactionary Khmers with shelter and often violated Kampuchea's territorial integrity in an attempt to enable these remnants to enter Kampuchea, cause insecurity, and sabotage the rebirth of the Kampuchean people. They are now playing the trick of the so-called Kampuchean refugee camps, which are really bases for the Pol Pot remnants. Along with these hostile activities, the Thai authorities have launched another perfidious maneuver by hastily giving Thai names to a number of Kampuchean villages and communes in the border region and setting up new border markers along the Kampuchean-Thai border, claiming that a number of border markers had been moved deep inside Thai territory. These are perfidious maneuvers aimed at taking advantage of the current armed clashes in the border area to commit aggression against and occupy Kampuchea territory and to implement the long-nurtured Thai ambition to annex Kampuchean territory.

These acts of the Thai authorities grossly violate the PRK's sovereignty and territorial integrity and international law, thus worsening the tense situation along the Kampuchean-Thai border, running counter to the trend toward dialogue, and threatening regional peace and stability. The activities committed by the Thai authorities to legalize this aggression and occupy Kampuchean territory are erroneous and dangerous acts. Anyone who sows the wind, reaps the whirlwind. These erroneous acts will definitely face serious defeat.

We have repeatedly declared that the PRK Government is the sole legitimate and authentic representative of the Kampuchean people and the only government which fully controls the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea. We categorically demand that the Thai authorities immediately put an end to these dangerously erroneous acts. However, if the Thai authorities still insist on unilaterally changing the names of a number of villages and communes, shifting the border markers along the Kampuchean-Thai border, and committing acts of encroaching upon the PRK's sovereignty and territorial integrity, they must bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising therefrom.

CHAN PHIN SIGNS ACCORD WITH SRV'S CHU TAM THUC

BK010606 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0420 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 1 Aug (SPK) -- An accord on non-commercial payments between Kampuchea and Vietnam was concluded on 30 July in Hanoi. This document was signed by Chan Phin, secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and minister of finance; and Chu Tam Thuc, alternate member of the CPV Central Committee and Vietnamese minister of finance.

DEFENSE MINISTER SON SEN GREET'S PRC COUNTERPART

BK010323 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 31 Jul 83

[31 July message from Democratic Kampuchean Defense Minister Son Sen to PRC Minister of National Defense Zhang Aiping]

[Text] To His Excellency Zhang Aiping, minister of national defense of the PRC:

On the occasion of the grand anniversary of the glorious Chinese People's Liberation Army, I extend, on behalf of cadres and combatants of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrilla units, best wishes to your excellency and, through you, to the fraternal cadres and combatants of the PLA.

In its glorious history, the heroic PLA performed great and brilliant feats in waging the people's war and scored victories in liberating the Chinese fatherland and in defending and building the PRC into a powerful and glorious country.

On behalf of cadres and combatants of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrilla units, I express most profound thanks to you and to all cadres and combatants of the PLA who, together with the Chinese people and government, have supported our Kampuchean people's just cause of national liberation and race preservation.

May the PLA develop further and more rapidly in the interest of the defense and construction of the PRC as well as in the interest of defending peace, stability, and security in the world.

With highest salutations, [Signed] Son Sen, defense minister of Democratic Kampuchea
31 July 1983.

VONADK COMMENTS ON LE DUAN TRIP TO MOSCOW

BK010802 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Station commentary: "The Soviet Union Pledges To Help Vietnam in Order To Let It Continue Its Expansionist Policy in the Region"]

[Text] Recently, Le Duan traveled hastily to Moscow to kneel before his Soviet boss. The Soviet paper [as heard] TASS reported that Andropov allowed Le Duan to meet him. Andropov told Le Duan that the Soviet Union will not abandon Vietnam. The Soviet Union pledges to continue to help Vietnam. Why did Andropov say so?

Events have shown that when the Vietnamese reach an impasse on the Kampuchean battlefield, the Soviet Union makes every effort to help more than 250,000 Vietnamese aggressive soldiers continue to occupy Kampuchea, kill the Kampuchean people, and commit genocide against the Kampuchean race. Concurrently, the Soviet Union has made every effort to stage all activities to help the Hanoi authorities. It continues to perform its diplomatic maneuver on the international scene aimed at duping everybody and legitimizing the Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea as a fait accompli. This is the reason that up to now there has been no single sign showing that Vietnam and the Soviet Union want to resolve the Kampuchean problem in conformity with the resolutions of the four UN General Assembly sessions that called for the withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressive troops from Kampuchea. On the contrary, the Soviet Union and the Hanoi authorities are making every effort to bury the UN resolutions. They are also determined to continue to implement their expansionist policy, threatening Southeast Asia, the Asia-Pacific region, and the world.

The Soviet Union and Vietnam are stubborn in this circumstance. The Kampuchean people must continue their tough struggle to defend their nation and race. All peace- and justice-loving countries in the world realize clearly the true nature of the Soviet international expansionists and the Vietnamese regional expansionists. These peace-justice-loving countries will continue to participate with the Kampuchean people in this struggle to defend peace and stability in the region and the world.

VODK LISTS SRV MEANS TO 'EXTERMINATE' KAMPUCHEANS

BK010733 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Station commentary: "The Vietnamese Le Duan Aggressors Have Used All Means To Exterminate the Kampuchean Race"]

[Text] The war of aggression waged in Kampuchea for the past almost 5 years by the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors is most destructive and is intended to bring the Kampuchean nation to the ground and completely exterminate the Kampuchean race so that Vietnam can annex the Kampuchean territory as it once did our Kampuchea Kraom territory.

The Vietnamese Hanoi aggressors have applied every method and means in implementing this policy to exterminate the Kampuchean nationality and race in order to annex the Kampuchean territory. The worst means that they have used are:

1. Massacring the Kampuchean people. Since the end of 1978 when they first invaded Kampuchean territory, the Vietnamese aggressors massacred Kampuchean people everywhere they went. They killed women, small children, babies in cradles, and the elderly. They killed our people in groups and in whole villages by shelling them, strafing them, driving tanks over their bodies, burning them alive, and so forth. Their methods of massacring our people are far more cruel, barbarous, and fascist than those used by the Nazis.

2. Starving the Kampuchean people. Immediately after they entered Kampuchea in 1979, the Vietnamese aggressors implemented the scorched earth policy. They destroyed, robbed, burned down everything, and killed everyone. They caused most serious destruction everywhere they went. They sent rice, food, and crops to Vietnam. They burned down anything they could not send to Vietnam. They destroyed and stole even farm tools and cattle. Through this scorched earth policy, the Vietnamese aggressors caused famine throughout Kampuchea. This caused miserable starvation throughout Kampuchea. Entire Kampuchean families and even villages died every day.

3. Using toxic chemical weapons. The Vietnamese aggressors have used toxic chemical weapons everywhere, in the Democratic Kampuchean zone and in the zone under their temporary control, such as in marketplaces, populated areas, provincial seats, and towns. Whenever they have found themselves in military or political difficulties, the Vietnamese aggressors have turned to the use of toxic chemicals to kill the Kampuchean people. They have used toxic chemical weapons in the border areas adjacent to Thailand and even in Thai territory and villages.

4. Recruiting the Khmers to fight and die in their place. They forcibly recruited Kampuchean people aged from 13 or 14 to 50 or 60 and sent them to fight and die on the battlefield.

5. Sending Vietnamese nationals to settle permanently on Kampuchean land, particularly fertile land. There are thousands of these Vietnamese settlers in each area, such as in Svay Rieng, Prey Veng, Kandal, Takeo, Kampot, Kompong Som, and along the banks of the Bassac River, Tonle Sap Lake, and the Mekong River. So far, there are almost a million Vietnamese settlers in Kampuchea. These Vietnamese nationals drove our Kampuchean people completely from their villages and then appropriated our people's houses and villages. These Vietnamese settlers have robbed our people of their land, farmlands, cattle, farm tools, and crops and jointed with the Vietnamese aggressor soldiers in massacring our Kampuchean nationals in a most barbarous and cruel manner. They have banned our people from fishing in the Bassac River, Tonle Sap Lake, Mekong River, and various other rivers and ponds. Our people were banned even from catching fish for use as food.

For the past almost 5 years that they have waged the war of aggression against Kampuchea, the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors have sowed destruction, caused most serious ruin to the Kampuchean nation, massacred the Kampuchean people, and attempted to exterminate the Kampuchean race utilizing all means. At the same time, they have sent more Vietnamese nationals to settle permanently in our territory. All of this constitutes a policy to exterminate the Kampuchean race, Vietnamize Kampuchea, annex the Kampuchean territory, and allow the Vietnamese nationals to plunder Kampuchea's economy. In sum, what the Vietnamese aggressors are doing in Kampuchea is just a policy to eradicate the Kampuchean nationality and exterminate the Kampuchean race in order to replace our Kampuchean people with Vietnamese nationals, thus enabling Vietnam to annex Kampuchea to its own territory as it did to our Kampuchean Kraom territory.

The Kampuchean people and the CGDK call on all the peace- and justice-loving peoples and countries throughout the world, and the United Nations, to strongly condemn the Vietnamese aggressors' Vietnamization and race extermination plan in Kampuchea, and to take measures to pressure the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors to immediately put an end to their genocidal crimes against the Kampuchean people. Particularly, we call on them to increase pressures on the Vietnamese aggressors in order to force them to withdraw all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN resolutions. Only after all the Vietnamese aggressor troops are withdrawn from Kampuchea can the danger of Vietnamization, Vietnam's extermination of the Kampuchean race, and annexation of Kampuchea be effectively checked and can Kampuchea enjoy peace and security and the Kampuchean people lead a normal life. Through all of this, the danger of the Vietnamese regional expansion in Southeast Asia can be prevented.

REPORTAGE ON VIENTIANE MEETING OF MEKONG COMMITTEE

SRV, PRK Delegations Arrive

BK291503 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Delegations of the National Mekong Committees of the SRV and the PRK respectively headed by Dinh Gia Khanh, vice minister of water conservancy and chairman of the National Mekong Committee of the SRV, and Kong Samol, minister of agricultural and and chairman of the National Mekong Committee of the PRK, arrived in Vientiane at noon of 28 July to attend a meeting of the national Mekong committees of the three Indochinese countries, which will be held 29-30 July.

The delegations were welcomed upon their arrival at Wattai Airport were Dr Somphavan Inthavong, vice chairman of the State Planning Committee and chairman of the National Mekong Committee of the LPDR; Nguyen Xuan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV; and Chhong Toeng, charge d'affaires ad interim of the PRK to Laos, together with cadres concerned.

Phoun Sipaseut Receives Delegations

BK291505 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] On the afternoon of 28 July, Phoun Sipaseut, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs, received a courtesy call from Kong Samol, minister of agriculture and chairman of the National Mekong Committee of the PRK, and Dinh Gia Khanh, vice minister of water conservancy and chairman of the National Mekong Committee of the SRV, and their delegations which are currently visiting Laos to attend the sixth meeting of the three Indochinese National Mekong Committees, scheduled to be held in Vientiane 29-30 July. Accompanying the delegations on this occasion was Somphavan Inthavong, vice chairman of the State Planning Committee and chairman of the National Mekong Committee of the LPDR.

Phoun Sipaseut expressed his conviction: The meeting of the National Mekong Committees of the three Indochinese countries on this occasion will be beneficial not only to us, but it will also contribute to achieving peace, stability, and cooperation in this region. He wished the guests all successes in their visits to Laos.

Kong Samol and Dinh Gia Khanh thanked Phoun Sipaseut for his best wishes. They informed Phoun Sipaseut of the purposes of the meeting, saying that the three sides will discuss the use of water resources in the southern Mekong basin, particularly the use of the Mekong River in the fields of navigation, the production of electricity, and the irrigation work for cultivation. In addition, the three sides will jointly review the existing potentialities in order to bring mutual benefits to the people living along the Mekong River.

Nguyen Xuan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV, and Chhong Toeng, charge d'affaires ad interim of the PRK to Laos, also accompanied the delegations in paying the courtesy call on Phoun Sipaseut on this occasion.

Opening Session

BK301244 Vientiane KPL in English 0937 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] Vientiane, July 30 (OANA-KPL) -- The National Mekong Committees of Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea, yesterday, opened their sixth session here under the chairmanship of Dr Somphavan Inthavong.

Addressing the inaugural speech, Dr S. Inthavong pointed out that the meeting is aimed at exploiting the resources of the Mekong for the benefit of the peoples living on the low basin of the Mekong. Issues pertaining to making use of the natural resource, including the potentiality of water resources in the low Mekong basin, navigation and irrigation.

Present at the inaugural ceremony were Soulivong Phasitthidet, Lao vice-minister for foreign affairs, Nguyen Xuan, Socialist Republic of Vietnam ambassador, and Chhong Toeng, charge d'affaires a.i. of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

The meeting is scheduled to be closed in the afternoon of today.

Lao Committee Chairman's Address

BK310448 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] The sixth Indochinese National Mekong Committees conference officially opened in the capital of Vientiane on the morning of 29 July.

Attending the conference on the Lao side were Dr Somphavan Inthavong, vice chairman of the State Planning Committee and chairman of the LPDR National Mekong Committee; Deputy Foreign Minister Soulivong Phasitthidet; and Sisouphan Choummavong, vice chairman of the National Mekong Committee. On the Kampuchean side were Kong Samol, minister of agriculture and chairman of the PRK National Mekong Committee; (Uk Chan), member of the Mekong Committee; and Chhong Toeng, PRK charge d'affaires ad interim. On the Vietnamese side were Dinh Gia Khanh, vice minister of water conservancy and chairman of the SRV National Mekong Committee; (Dong Thanh Phan), secretary of the SRV Mekong Committee; and Nguyen Xuan, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos.

Dr Somphavan Inthavong, vice chairman of the State Planning Committee and chairman of the LPDR National Mekong Committee, delivered the opening speech at the conference.

[Begin recording] Respected and beloved Comrade Kong Samol, respected and beloved Dinh Gia Khanh, dear comrades:

On the occasion of the opening of the sixth conference of the three Indochinese National Mekong Committees, on behalf of the LPDR National Mekong Committee, I would like to express warm, fraternal welcome to the PRK delegation led by Comrade Kong Samol, minister of agriculture and chairman of the PRK National Mekong Committee, and to the SRV delegation led by Comrade Dinh Gia Khanh, vice minister of water conservancy and chairman of the SRV National Mekong Committee.

We sincerely thank Comrade Soulivong Phasitthidet, deputy foreign minister of the LPDR; Comrade Nguyen Xuan, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos; and Comrade Chhong Toeng, PRK charge d'affaires to Laos, for accepting our invitation and attending the opening ceremony of our sixth conference.

As you well know, this conference is held at a time when the parties, governments, and peoples of our three fraternal countries are concentrating efforts on studying and implementing the declaration of the summit conference of the three Indochinese countries. This historic conference was held in Vientiane in February 1983.

At present, we have set up in each country an organization in charge of collecting basic data, such as information on hydrology and meteorology. This information is needed for drafting and building various development projects. In addition, we have exchanged regional data and information and have cooperated with each other in the form of studying, researching, and building small irrigation projects. The Vietnamese comrades in particular have made contributions in this regard.

During the previous conference of the three Indochinese Mekong committees, a seminar was organized in Ho Chi Minh City by the Vietnamese comrades. Various problems on hydrology in the Mekong River delta were discussed at the seminar, which was attended by senior Lao, Kampuchea, and Vietnamese technical cadres. Some projects have now been implemented in the PRK such as in improving the Kratie port, other barge landings and warehouses, and in improving transportation between Phnom Penh and the LPDR.

In other spheres, the LPDR National Mekong Committee has joined the SRV National Mekong Committee in making our utmost efforts to meet and exchange views with the National Mekong Committee of the Kingdom of Thailand in order to make the latter understand [words indistinct] to enable the PRK to become a member of the Interim International Mekong Committee. This international committee cannot effectively function as long as the PRK is not a member.

The LPDR delegation is convinced that the current conference will contribute to further strengthening the special solidarity among the three Indochinese countries and to the struggle for peace in the region. I now declare the sixth conference of our three National Mekong Committees officially opened. [end recording]

The sixth conference of the three National Mekong Committees will last 4 days.

Kaysone Phomvihan Receives Delegations

BK010840 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] On the evening of 31 July, Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, received at the government's guest hall a courtesy call from the PRK and SRV National Mekong Committee delegations headed by Kong Samol, minister of agriculture and chairman of the PRK National Mekong Committee, and by Dinh Gia Khanh, vice minister of water conservancy and chairman of the SRV National Mekong Committee, respectively. They attended the meeting of the three Indochinese National Mekong Committees in Vientiane on 29-30 July. The delegations were accompanied by Dr Somphavan Inthavong, vice chairman of the State Planning Committee and chairman of the LPDR National Mekong Committee.

On this occasion, General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan hailed the success of the meeting of the three Indochinese National Mekong committees, saying the meeting reflected the all-round cooperation among the three countries of Kampuchea, Laos, and Vietnam and that it has rationally contributed to achieving peace and stability and strengthening cooperation among the peoples in this region.

Kong Samol and Dinh Gia Khanh expressed thanks to Kaysone Phomvihan for his sincere commendation. They also informed him of the success of the meeting during which the three sides discussed the use of water resources in the southern Mekong River.

Nguyen Xuan, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, and Chhong Toeng, PRK charge d'affaires to Laos, accompanied the delegations in paying a courtesy call on General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan on this occasion.

Press Release Issued

BK020603 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 2 Aug 83

["Press release" issued by sixth meeting of PRK, LPDR, and SRV National Mekong Committees in Vientiane -- date not given]

[Text] 1. The sixth meeting of the three Indochinese National Mekong Committees was held in Vientiane on 29 July-1 August 1983 under the chairmanship of Comrade

Dr Somphavan Inthavong, vice chairman of the State Planning Committee and chairman of the Lao National Mekong Committee. Attending the sixth meeting were the PRK delegation headed by Comrade Kong Samol, minister of agriculture and chairman of the PRK National Mekong Committee, the LPDR delegation headed by Comrade Dr Somphavan Inthavong, vice chairman of the State Planning Committee and chairman of the LPDR National Mekong Committee, and the SRV delegation headed by Comrade Dinh Gia Khanh, vice minister of water conservancy and chairman of the SRV National Mekong Committee.

2. The three delegations paid a courtesy call on Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Comrade Phoun Sipaseut member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs. During the meeting the three delegations received precious advice on the cooperation among the three National Mekong Committees on effective development of water resources in the southern Mekong River basin.

3. The participants reviewed the past success in cooperation among the three National Mekong Committees, in particular cooperation in the meteorological and hydrographic field -- the field on which a seminar was organized for high-ranking cadres of the three countries in Ho Chi Minh City last year.

4. The three National Mekong Committee delegations attached particular significance to this meeting, which continued amid new circumstances following the Indochinese summit and the first conference of the presidiums of the three Indochinese countries' economic and cultural cooperation commissions, conferences which have opened a future for the broadening of development of economic and cultural cooperation among the three countries, for example the cooperation on the study, survey, and development of water resources in the Mekong River basin.

The participants expressed conviction that the cooperation among the three National Mekong Committees contributes to the strengthening of the fraternal solidarity among the three peoples in building and defending their respective countries.

5. The participants are of the view that further discussions should be held on forms of cooperation, particularly implementation of small irrigation and electrical projects and in the study of medium and large projects, such as the development projects in the Mekong River's tributaries and Mekong Delta and other projects related to the Mekong River.

6. The three delegations have agreed to organize the seventh meeting in Phnom Penh in early 1984.

7. The PRK and SRV delegations expressed sincere thanks to the Lao National Mekong Committee for the warm, fraternal welcome, for organizing the meeting, and for the conveniences provided for the delegations to visit various industrial and agricultural establishments.

Conference Closes, Delegations Leave

BK020247 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] The sixth meeting of the PRK, LPDR, and SRV National Mekong Committees, which opened in Vientiane on 29 July, concluded with glorious success on the morning of 1 August. Unanimity was reached on many issues during the meeting, for example, broadening cooperation in the study, surveying, and development of water resources in the Mekong River basin in the years to come.

The PRK and SRV delegations left Vientiane for home on the afternoon of the same day. They were seen off at Wattai Airport by Dr Somphavan Inthavong together with Nguyen Xuan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV, and Chhong Toeng, charge d'affaires ad interim of the PRK to Laos.

THONGSING THAMMAVONG RECEIVES SOVIET EXPERTS

BK310651 Vientiane KPL in English 0935 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] Vientiane, July 30 (KPL) -- The Soviet construction experts to build the circus big top, led by Kouriev, on July 29, called on Thongsing Thammavong, alternate member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC and minister of culture.

According to the cooperation agreement between the Lao Ministry of Culture and its Soviet counterpart, the Soviet Union will assist Laos to build a circus big top in Vientiane -- the first circus tent to be built in Southeast Asia. The construction will begin by 1984 and will take 2 years to complete.

The Lao minister of culture, seized this occasion to express gratitude to the Soviet Government.

SOUPHANOUVONG ARRIVES HOME FROM VISIT TO CUBA

BK301208 Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] Vientiane, July 30 (DANA-KPL) -- The top ranking Lao party and state delegation led by Souphanouvong, Political Bureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, the People's Supreme Assembly and the Lao Front for National Construction, was back home today, after having attended the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the attack of the Moncada Barracks.

Welcoming the delegation back home at the airport were Nouhak Phoumsavan, Political Bureau member of the LPRP CC and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, Sisomphon Lovansai, Political Bureau member of the LPRP CC and vice chairman of the PSA, and other high ranking officials of the party, government, the PSA and the army.

The charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the Republic of Cuba [in] Laos and the diplomatic corps to Laos was also on hand.

PRC'S WU XUEQIAN CONTINUES OFFICIAL VISIT

Tin Body Wants PRC Membership

BK311514 Hong Kong AFP in English 0931 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] Bangkok, July 31 (AFP) -- Thailand has formally urged China to join the newly created Association of Tin Producing Countries, Foreign Ministry Spokesman Chet Sutcharitkun said here. Mr Chet said the request was made during talks yesterday between Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and his Chinese counterpart Wu Xueqian. Mr. Wu arrived earlier in the day from Pakistan on a four-day official visit.

Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia -- which together produce more than 73 per cent of the world's tin -- set up the tin association on June 17 to enhance producers' bargaining power and to boost currently depressed demand. The three big producer nations have said the new group is not a cartel and would take full account of the interests of "both producers and consumers."

Besides China, officials have said they would like Bolivia and Brazil to join the agreement, which comes into force August 16. China produces a "considerable amount" of tin, Mr. Chet said without elaborating. Officials of the producers' group are scheduled to meet in Bangkok on August 29 to prepare a budget and rules for carrying out the accord signed here June 17.

The association was launched at a time when world consumption of tin is declining, prices remain low and supply exceeds demand.

Mr. Wu, meanwhile, said China was interested in possible joint ventures with Thai companies to explore for potassium used in fertilizers. China would be a big buyer of the mineral if permitted to launch a joint venture, the Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman quoted Mr. Wu as saying. Thailand, for its part, asked China to buy more of its rice, maize, green beans, tobacco, sugar and pigs, Mr Chet said.

Wu Holds News Conference

BK011512 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and his party, accompanied by Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon at Government House at 1500 today. Wu Xueqian, who is currently on a visit to Thailand from 30 July to 2 August, told the prime minister that PRC leaders, namely, Deng Xiaoping, Hu Yaobang, and Zhao Ziyang, had asked him to convey their best regards and congratulations to the prime minister for his being reappointed as prime minister and invited the prime minister to visit the PRC again.

The prime minister and PRC foreign minister talked about the Thai prime minister's forthcoming tour of the South Asian countries. The PRC foreign minister said that, prior to his coming to Thailand, he visited Pakistan and refugee camps in that country. He said he had exchanged views with the leaders of Pakistan on the problems of their two countries.

During an interview, Wu Xueqian told newsmen that he had held two rounds of talks with the Thai foreign minister, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila. He and the Thai foreign minister exchanged views on the situation in many parts of the world, particularly on the Kampuchean problem. The two rounds of talks were held in a friendly atmosphere and in a frank manner, and the two foreign ministers shared similar opinions on several issues.

Therefore, he said, his visit to Thailand is a success for the effort to strengthen friendly relations and increase understanding between the two countries which will also enable the two countries to cooperate with each other in carrying out international tasks.

The PRC foreign minister said that China will continue to maintain good relations with the Thai Government and people and regard the development of friendly relations between the two countries as its national policy. This policy will not be changed. He added that PRC-Thai relations have been developed smoothly and he hoped that the relations between the two countries will further increase in the future.

Touching on the question of the Communist Party of Thailand [CPT], the PRC foreign minister said that China regards this matter as an internal affair of Thailand with which China will not interfere. Relationships between the Communist Party of China and other countries' communist parties are based on equality, independence, mutual respect, and non-interference.

Regarding the situation in Kampuchea, the PRC foreign minister said that, following the establishment of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea of the three anti-Vietnamese Khmer factions, the situation in that country has improved politically and militarily. In other words, the anti-Vietnamese force has become stronger. China opposes the aggression against Kampuchea and had been providing support for the Democratic Kampuchean Government. He said there had been no change in the Kampuchean situation. Although Vietnam has shown its interest in solving the Kampuchean problem, it always tries to avoid talking about the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea.

Asked if it is true that China will teach Vietnam a second lesson, Wu Xueqian replied that the fighting is in Kampuchea, not at the Sino-Vietnamese border. China maintains that the fighting in Kampuchea should be put to an end through political means with the condition that Vietnam must withdraw all of its troops from Kampuchea. After the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, the fighting will come to an end. The previous lesson China taught Vietnam was made with a limit of time [as heard]

King Receives Wu

BK011528 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Royal Household Bulletin for 1 August 1983: At 1605 today, his majesty, the king allowed Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshall Sitthi Sawetsila to bring Wu Xueqian, foreign minister and member of State Council of the PRC, and his party for an audience with him at Chitlada Palace.

Wu on Noncommunist Khmer Aid

BK020129 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 2 Aug 83 pp 1,2

[Text] Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian has agreed to step up aid to the non-communist factions in the Khmer resistance government in what observers believe to be a gesture to dispel lingering doubts that Beijing harbours hopes to see the Khmer Rouge return to power, informed sources told THE NATION yesterday. The sources said that Wu's pledge was given during his talks with his Thai counterpart ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Sawetsila Saturday.

The Thai foreign minister urged Wu to increase the Chinese aid for the two non-communist factions in the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, which binds together the Beijing-backed Khmer Rouge, and the two non-communist factions led by nationalist leaders Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Prime Minister Son Sann respectively, the sources said.

In a news conference yesterday morning, Wu would only say that Beijing had aided the three factions in the coalition government in accordance with its capacity and would continue to do so.

However, he also called upon other friendly nations to channel aid to the Khmer resistance government, saying that it was unfair to pass all the burden on China.

"We have given aid to all the three Khmer resistance groups from the point of views that they are all patriotic forces fighting against the Vietnamese invasion and occupation of Kampuchea," he told the press conference held at the Erawan Hotel.

Wu said that not only the Khmer Rouge, but also the other two Khmer resistance forces had become increasingly stronger since the formation of the tripartite coalition government last year. But he also defended the roles of the Khmer Rouge which is now still the strongest anti-Vietnam force in the war-torn country. The anti-Khmer Rouge sentiments in the international community is understandable, given the past mistakes of the Pol Pot regime, but this was something of the past and the reality is that the Khmer Rouge is a strong anti-Vietnamese force, Wu said. He said the situation in Kampuchea had become increasingly favourable.

On Vietnam's proposal for talks on the Kampuchea problem without a pre-condition, Wu said the proposal was virtually designed for the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and China to accept its term: the fait accompli in Kampuchea.

ASEAN and China have been opposed to the Vietnamese invasion and occupation of Kampuchea and refused to accept it as a fait accompli.

Wu said that although Vietnam appeared enthusiastic in holding talks to settle the problem peacefully, Hanoi had skirted discussing the crux of the Kampuchean problem: the total and unconditional withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea. "In this sense, there has been no headway on the Kampuchean issue," he said.

The same assessment was also applied with the Sino-Soviet talks to normalize their relations, according to Wu, who said that although there has been an increase in the exchange of visits by cultural and sport delegations between the two countries, a true accommodation would not come about if three major problems have not been solved.

China has set three conditions for the Sino-Soviet normalization: the suspension of Soviet aid to Vietnam, the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and the pull-out of Soviet troops massing along the Sino-Soviet frontier.

An informed source also told THE NATION that Wu was expected to woo Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden to extend firm support for ASEAN's Kampuchean position when the latter visited Beijing early this month.

"The Australian Government is still a tyro in the Kampuchean affairs," he said. Hayden recently called for more flexibility on the part of Beijing to facilitate movements towards a political breakthrough for the issue, but Wu's tough-line statements during his visit here prompted observers to believe that his call would not fall on a susceptible ear.

The source said that Bangkok had asked Hayden to co-sponsor resolutions on the Kampuchean problem to be renewed by ASEAN and its allies during the upcoming UN General Assembly late this year. The resolutions designed to keep the issue alive and to show growing international support for ASEAN's Kampuchean approach, called for a total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and self-determination for the Khmer people.

However, Hayden had responded that Canberra had yet to make a decision on the request.

Wu also told the news conference yesterday that Beijing hoped the United States would abide by the U.S.-Chinese agreement, reached in August last year, which calls for the United States to scale down its arms sales to Taiwan "both quantitatively and qualitatively."

He charged the United States with selling in one of the two arms shipments sold to Taiwan since the conclusion of the agreement. Two new shipments of new sophisticated weapons have been sent in defiance of the agreement. The arms deal is worth U.S. \$530 million, according to Wu.

Wu Calls on Prem

BK020145 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 2 Aug 83 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon yesterday agreed in principle to visit China at the invitation of his Chinese counterpart, Zhao Ziyang, his secretary general said.

Lt Gen Chantharakhup Sirisut said the invitation was conveyed by visiting Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian who paid a courtesy call on Gen Prem at the Government House yesterday afternoon.

Wu was also quoted as saying that Chinese leaders, including party strongman Deng Xiaoping, party top leader Hu Yaobang and Zhao, had asked him to pass on their regards to the prime minister and to congratulate him for his retention of premiership after the general elections.

The two leaders also discussed Gen Prem's plan to tour South Asian countries this week, according to the secretary general to the prime minister. Wu said in a news conference earlier the same day that Beijing treats the struggle of the Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) as a domestic affair of Thailand and this "national policy" of non-interference would be practised regardless of changing international situation. He also said that China has a policy of basing its relations with other communist movements on the principles of equality, independence, mutual respect and non-interference in their domestic affairs.

The Chinese foreign minister also said that his visit here helped strengthen the relations of the two countries.

Wu Leaves for Beijing

BK020821 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 2 Aug 83 p 3

[Text] Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and his party left Bangkok at 10:45 a.m. today for Beijing after completing his four-day official visit to Thailand. Seeing him off at Don Muang Airport was Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila.

ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi told reporters later that Wu's visit had strengthened the relations between the people's Republic of China and Thailand, adding that the meetings between Wu and Thai officials had produced fruitful results.

He said the Sino-Thai economic co-operation would continue. No new proposal on the Kampuchean problem had been made and ASEAN would further their political campaign on this matter at the United Nations' General Assembly, ACM Sitthi said.

BANGKOK POST Commentary

BK020112 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 2 Aug 83 p 4

[By "an observer"]

[Text] Speculation abounded last week as Thailand prepared for the visit of Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian. Talk was going round the town that a rift was developing between ASEAN and China on the Kampuchean problem, with different opinions on how to break the present impasse.

One foreign analyst went further to suggest that this would work to the benefit of Vietnam; Hanoi had, in fact, tried to exploit the situation, he said. It has, to be sure, increased its intransigence. Vietnam has thus far turned a deaf ear to all proposals aimed at a peaceful resolution of the problem. It is very likely that it will continue to do so for the foreseeable future or until "hell freezes over," or, what is more likely, until ASEAN completely breaks with the Chinese.

This situation is of course not healthy. Overnight a new, and unlikely culprit in the Kampuchean tragedy has emerged while the real one seems to have managed to go scot-free with its reputation intact and with no accounting for the gross misdeeds which it has committed, and continues to commit, against a neighbouring country and people. If it can accomplish this feat, Vietnam will have killed two birds with one stone: it can pit China against ASEAN and at the same time it can remain in Kampuchea.

Cooperation with China on the Kampuchean problem forms only a part of the wide gamut of relations between China and Thailand and, for that matter, between China and ASEAN. On this score the Chinese seem to have been a good partner, although it cannot be said that they see eye-to-eye with us on every move or strategy which we adopt.

China is of course a major power in every sense of the world, in addition to being a very independent country just like us and others in ASEAN. But the Chinese must know in their hearts that a coincidence of interest on one or two issues cannot be expected to transform into a lasting relationship, particularly when it is clear that the issue (or issues) is temporary at best. For this reason alone, this observer is inclined to believe that China would be prepared to discuss amicably with us anything that matters greatly to us, be it Kampuchea, the trade problem, or an issue of lesser significance such as cultural exchanges.

So the visit by the Chinese Foreign Minister, which ends this morning, needs to be given its proper perspective. Diplomacy is an art of the predictable as much as it is an art of the possible as much as it is an art of the impossible. Vietnam seems to have understood this well and so have we. If Vietnam can wait until "hell freezes over," so can we. And so can the Chinese, for that matter. There is no reason to do otherwise.

VIETNAMESE, LAO COMMANDOS REPORTED ON BORDER

BK020310 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 2 Aug 83 p 3

[Text] Thai Border Patrol Police (BPP) troopers are keeping a close watch on an estimated 40 heavily-armed Vietnamese and Laotian commandos reportedly lifted by helicopter to the Thai border in Nan Province, intelligence sources disclosed yesterday.

The troop movement last week, said the sources, is believed to be part of a Laotian campaign to combat anti-Vientiane guerrilla factions also stationed along the Thai border.

The commandos, believed to be sent from a Lao base in Siang Meun, Sayaboury Province, were discharged from a helicopter at Ban Phuang of Tambon Chiang Khong opposite Tambon Pon of Thung Chang District in Nan, said the sources.

They said the joint forces carried with them a large number of weapons, including ammunition for AK-47 rifles and 60-mm mortars. The helicopter later headed toward Phu Samsao, a mountain range straddling areas of the Thai-Laotian border, according to the sources.

KRIANGSAK TO DISCUSS KAMPUCHEA DURING LAOS VISIT

BK020837 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 2 Aug 83 p 3

[Text] The Kampuchean problem and relations between Indochinese and ASEAN countries will be raised during Gen Kriangsak Chamanan's one-week visit to Laos beginning on Thursday, it was officially announced today.

Gen Kriangsak, chairman of the House Foreign Commission, and his delegation will meet Laotian Prime Minister Kaysone Phomviharn and President Prince Souphanouvong during their stay in that country.

The trip was aimed at bolstering trade and political relations between Thailand and Laos. Refugee and border problems will also be discussed by the two sides.

Gen Kriangsak, who is the leader of the National Democratic Party, and his delegation will leave Don Muang Airport at 9:30 a.m. on Thursday.

PHAK MAI LEADER DEMOTED, REPLACED BY LAO

BK010119 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 Aug 83 p 3

[Text] Vietnam has replaced the leader of the pro-Soviet Phak Mai (New Party) with a key Laotian member, a government intelligence source disclosed yesterday. The source said former Ubon Ratchathani MP Bunyen Wothong, Chairman of the loosely-organized communist movement, was demoted to become only a central committee member in the shake-up aimed at strengthening the party.

The source told the BANGKOK POST that the reshuffle ordered by Hanoi stemmed from Bunyen's failure to control the decision-making process in the central committee, which is dominated by Laotians. The reshuffle aimed to strengthen the Vietnamese-backed movement in its efforts to infiltrate Thailand and recruit members here. The source said Bunyen himself realized he had become a mere "puppet" attached to the party without any real authority in policy making.

He disclosed that a Laotian, Thao Khamban, had been appointed the movement's leader, adding that he once was in charge of the party's arms strategy policy.

Bunyen last year offered to resign from the party because he believed that Phak Mai could hardly match the efforts of the Communist Party of Thailand in its "war of liberation," he source said. However, Bunyen's resignation was turned down by "certain Laotian ministers" who were backing the Phak Mai. According to the source, Phak Mai is still very weak and trying to recruit Thai villagers in the northeast.

PARTY, STATE COMMEMORATE SOVIET RSDLP ANNIVERSARY

Central Committee Sends Greetings

OW300811 Hanoi VNA in English 0716 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 30 -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam today sent the following message to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union:

"On the occasion of the 80th anniversary of the Second Congress of the Russian Social-Democratic Labour Party [RSDLP], on behalf of the Communist Party, the working class and the entire people of Vietnam, we would like to extend our warmest greetings to you and through you, to the communists, the working class and the entire fraternal people of the Soviet Union.

"The Second Congress of the Russian Social-Democratic Labour Party completed the process of uniting the various revolutionary Marxist organizations in Russia on the basis of the ideological, political and organizational principles charted by V.I. Lenin. It marked the coming into being of a new-type genuine Marxist-Leninist party of the Russian working class, the forerunner of the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The congress was an important turning point leading to the historical victories in the struggle of the Russian proletariat and the international workers' movement to abolish the regime of oppression and exploitation of man by man, transform the old world, and build socialism and communism.

"Over the past 80 years, the glorious C.P.S.U. founded and trained by Lenin has gone through a struggle full of sacrifices and hardship and won glorious victories. Under its leadership, the Russian proletariat triumphantly carried out the Great October Revolution, set up the first worker-peasant state in the world, thus ushering in a new era in mankind's history -- that of transition from capitalism to socialism on a world-wide scale.

"With their peerless revolutionary heroism, with devoted and creative labour, and with their great sacrifices, the Soviet people shattered an intervention by 14 imperialist countries during the civil war, successfully built socialism in a short period of time, and especially in World War Two, defeated the fascist aggressors, thus saving humanity from a genocidal holocaust, creating favourable conditions for the success of the revolutions in a series of countries in Europe and Asia, including the Vietnamese revolution, and leading to the formation of the socialist system in the world -- a decisive factor for the development of the human society.

"Over the past 80 years, the C.P.S.U. and the Soviet people have rendered important contributions to developing Marxism-Leninism and to the glorious success of the world revolution. Today, the Soviet Union is a socialist country ranking among the most powerful in the world, a fast fortress in peace, a source of hope and resolute mainstay of the revolutionary and progressive people throughout the world. The communists and the entire people of the Soviet Union are striving to perfect developed socialism in their advance to communism.

"The peace initiatives of the Soviet Union as well as the fair and reasonable proposals of other fraternal socialist countries, particularly the recent joint statements of the party and state leaders of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries in Prague and Moscow, are encouraging hundreds of millions of people in the world in the struggle for peace and detente, against aggressive plots of U.S.-led imperialism, and for an end to the arms race, and for the elimination of the danger of a nuclear war.

"The communists and the entire people of Vietnam are proud of the fact that, during the long and arduous struggle against the imperialist aggression in the past as well as in socialist construction and in the defence of socialist Vietnam at present, the Vietnamese people have always enjoyed the heartfelt, great and effective support and assistance of the communist party, the government and the fraternal people of the Soviet Union."

"The close ties between the parties and peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union are exemplary relations between faithful companions-in-arms, comrades, and brothers based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union on November 3, 1978 has taken the relations between our two parties and countries to a new stage of qualitative development."

"On this occasion, we would like to express our sincere gratitude to the communist party, the government and the people of the Soviet Union for their support and assistance full of noble internationalism. For our part, acting upon President Ho Chi Minh's testament, the Communist Party and the people of Vietnam will do all they can to make the Vietnamese-Soviet friendship ever green and everlasting."

"We wish the fraternal Soviet people, under the leadership of the glorious C.P.S.U. headed by esteemed Comrade Yuriy Andropov, successes in their creative labour and in the implementation of the resolutions of the 26th C.P.S.U. Congress, thus making big contributions to the world people's common struggle for peace and international security, for national independence, democracy and socialism."

"May the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity, and comprehensive cooperation between the parties and peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union constantly consolidate and develop."

Vo Chi Cong Attends Meeting

OW300543 Hanoi VNA in English 1616 GMT 29 Jul 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 29 -- A grand meeting was held here today to mark the 80th anniversary of the Second Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party [RSDLP].

The meeting, jointly sponsored by the Nguyen Ai Quoc Higher Party School, the Institute of Marxism-Leninism and the Hanoi Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, was attended by representatives of public offices and mass organizations in Hanoi, the ambassadors and charges d'affaires of the socialist countries, and many Soviet specialists.

Present on the meeting Presidium were Vo Chi Cong, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam; Hoang Tung, secretary of the C.P.V. Central Committee; Dao Duy Tung, member of the C.P.V. Central Committee and head of its Propaganda and Training Department; Nguyen Duc Binh, director of the Nguyen Ai Quoc Higher Party School; and other senior party officials.

In his commemorative speech, Nguyen Duc Binh described the Second Congress of the Russian Social-Democratic Labour Party as a key turning point in the history of the revolution of the working class and labouring people in Russia and the world as a whole.

"The communists and progressive mankind," he went on "have always clearly seen in the history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union a bright example of combining the national and international tasks, and considered the Soviet Union their most reliable comrade, brother and friend."

He pointed out: "Right from its founding, the Communist Party of Vietnam has been a workers' revolutionary party built on Lenin's new-type party principles. President Ho Chi Minh (?creatively) applied the Leninist principles and the experiences of the Bolshevik Party to the building of the C.P.V. into the party to lead the party of the working class and the entire nation directly to socialism from a backward agricultural country". [sentence as received]

Nguyen Duc Binh concluded his speech by praising the new fruitful development of the friendship, militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation between the parties and peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

He wished the fraternal Soviet **people** under the leadership of the glorious Communist Party of the Soviet Union headed by Yu. Andropov further success in implementing the resolutions of the 26th C.P.S.U. Congress.

Speaking next, Soviet Charge d'Affaires a. i. Yu. N. Myakotnykh said: "Dedicated to the unchangeable principles of socialist internationalism, the Communist Party and the Government of the Soviet Union have pursued and are pursuing a policy of broadening economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam."

Also today, the Central Committee and the Hanoi Committee of the Vietnam Democratic Party held a joint meeting to mark the anniversary of the Second RSDLP Congress and the 25th anniversary of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society.

Ho Chi Minh City Marks Day

OW011813 Hanoi VNA in English 1555 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 1st -- A meeting was held on July 30 by the Ho Chi Minh City's party committee, the Fatherland Front committee and the Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples to mark the 80th anniversary of the Second Congress of the Russian Social-Democratic Labour Party [RSDLP].

Among these present at the meeting were Nguyen Van Linh, member of the party Central Committee, secretary of the city party committee; Phan Minh Tanh, member of the party Central Committee; deputy secretary of the city party committee; Nguyen Ho, acting president of the Fatherland Front committee; acting Soviet Consul General U.M. Malidov and many Soviet experts.

In his speech Phan Minh Tanh highlighted the great significance of the Second Congress of the Russian Social-Democratic Labour party, the predecessor of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union at present. The congress, he said, had opened the way for glorious successes in the past 80 years of the working class and the people of various nationalities in the Soviet Union.

Speaking at the meeting, acting Soviet Consul General U.M. Malidov referred to the growth of the C.P.S.U., the wholehearted support of the Soviet Union for Vietnam and the solidarity between the two peoples in the cause of struggle for the communist ideal. Similar meetings were organized by branches of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association in the city and various provinces.

NHAN DAN Editorial

OW300831 Hanoi VNA in English 0734 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 30 -- The Second Congress of the Russian Social-Democratic Labour Party [RSDLP] founded a new-type proletarian party, marking a historic turning point of the communists and international workers' movement, says NHAN DAN in its editorial today.

Marking the 80th anniversary of this great event, the paper writes: "The founding of the Russian Bolshevik Party and the success of Bolshevism were great contributions by Vladimir Ilich Lenin to party building. Today, realities of history have eloquently proved that the principles on building the Bolshevik Party advocated by Lenin are the only revolutionary and correct ones and have shown the way for genuine revolutionary parties: new-type parties of the proletariat based on the Marxist-Leninist doctrine which they have creatively applied and developed."

The paper goes on: "Over the eight decades since its founding, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has gone through stages of extremely valiant struggle and obtained glorious successes, thus making great contributions to the revolutionary cause and progress of the whole mankind. The Communist Party of the Soviet Union is a great Marxist-Leninist party which has successfully carried out its national and international tasks.

"The Soviet Union has now become the most powerful socialist country, with great economic and defense potentials, with a high scientific and technological standard, a social structure in which a new community of people has taken shape and is developing, with an ever broadening democracy, and a civilized and happy life of the people.

"The Soviet Union is not only making positive contributions to history by building a new social system, but is always loyal to proletariat internationalism, taking care to reinforce the socialist community, and enhance its solidarity and fraternal cooperation, helping and supporting the revolutionary and progressive movements in the world, defending the nations' rights and firmly struggling against all ideological enemies.

"The Soviet Union has also clearly demonstrated the internationalism and humanitarianism of the policy of the Communist Party by taking the lead in the struggle to prevent a new world war and implementing Lenin's peaceful strategy. The Soviet Union has become the main pillar of the socialist system, the mainstay of world peace and revolution."

NHAN DAN continues: "In celebrating the 80th anniversary of the Russian Bolshevik Party, the communists, working class and people of Vietnam express to the communists, working class and people of the Soviet Union their great admiration, deep love and profound gratitude to the party and land of the great Lenin.

"The Vietnamese people feel great joy and pride at the new and important development of the great friendship, close militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between the parties, states and peoples of Vietnam and the Soviet Union."

The paper quotes Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, as saying: "Close association and all-round cooperation with the U.S.S.R. are a principle, a strategy and a revolutionary sentiment."

It says: "We note with great joy the recent meeting between Comrade Le Duan and Comrade Yuriy Andropov on this occasion in the Soviet Union. The talks between the general-secretaries of the two fraternal parties will certainly result in a new important development of the ever finer Vietnam-U.S.S.R. relations."

"We are convinced that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by esteemed Comrade General Secretary Yuriy Andropov, will obtain still greater successes in their noble tasks. The orientations and measures charted in the resolution of the 26th Congress of the C.P.S.U. as well as in the documents of the sixth plenum of the party Central Committee are guarantees to new and vigorous advances of the C.P.S.U." NHAN DAN notes that the historic victories of the Vietnamese revolution stemmed from the founding of the Communist Party of Vietnam fostered by the late President Ho Chi Minh in keeping with the Leninist principles of a new proletarian party.

The paper says: "Fully grasping Marxism-Leninism and creatively applying its principles to the specific conditions of Vietnam, the C.P.V. -- upholding its invincible banner -- has been taking the Vietnamese people from one victory to another, defeating all aggressors, restoring independence, freedom and reunifying the country, and now is taking the entire country along the socialist road."

The paper concludes: "The line and orientations for economic development charted in the resolutions of the C.P.V. have proved judicious. With the spirit of self-reliance and with the assistance of the Soviet Union and the socialist community, the Communist Party and the people of Vietnam have recorded important achievements in socialist construction and defence as well as the performing the internationalist duties toward Laos and Kampuchea."

Military Attache Attends Meeting

OW311129 Hanoi VNA in English 0747 GMT 31 Jul 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 31 -- A get-together was held here Saturday in honour of the 80th anniversary of the Second Congress of the Russian Social-Democratic Labour Party, the 40th anniversary of the Soviet victory over the German fascists at the Kursk battlefront and the 25th anniversary of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society. It was sponsored by the Hanoi Chapter of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association and its branch at the Hanoi Cinema Corporation.

Colonel Ivan Ivanovich Atamanenko, acting military attache to the Soviet Embassy, and the representative of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society in Vietnam were present.

On the same day, a meeting for the same purpose was held by the State Committee for Science and Technology. Dao Van Tap, chairman of the committee and vice-president of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association, praised the achievements in national construction of the Soviet people, especially Soviet scientists, under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. He expressed sincere thanks to the Soviet party, government, academies and scientists for their great assistance to Vietnam, including his committee.

A cordial meeting to welcome these great events was arranged on the same day by the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association branch at the united Thang Long bridge enterprise.

A similar meeting was held in the southern province of Hau Giang yesterday the provincial people's committee and Fatherland Front committee. The representative of the Soviet consulate-general in Ho Chi Minh City attended the meeting.

HO CHI MINH CITY MARKS FRIENDSHIP ANNIVERSARY

OW011811 Hanoi VNA in English 1606 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 1st -- A 1,000-strong meeting was held in Ho Chi Minh City today to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society.

Speakers of the meeting were Nguyen Ho, member of the city's Communist Party Committee and president of the local chapter of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association; and Musha Malidov, acting Soviet consul general in Ho Chi Minh City. They reviewed the remarkable contributions of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society over the past 25 years to promoting the close friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries.

They also dealt with the principles and orientations of the Ho Chi Minh City Vietnam-USSR Friendship Chapter in the years to come for further strengthening these fine relations.

On this occasion a photo exhibition on the activities of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society over the past 25 years has been arranged in the city. Many other activities including meetings, talks and film shows have been organized in various parts of the city in honour of this historical event.

PHAM VAN DONG GREETES WORLD ANTIRACISM MEETING

OW012020 Hanoi VNA in English 1601 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 1st -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong has sent a message of greetings to the president of the Second World Conference Against Racism in Geneva.

The message reads: "The adoption in 1973 by the U.N. General Assembly of Resolution No 3057 on the 1973-1983 decade of struggle against racism has reflected the resolve of nations struggling to abolish racism. However, racism, backed and abetted by U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces, still exists in the world in various forms: apartheid, Zionism, neo-fascism, discrimination of skin colours, etc. which the United Nations and the international community have condemned as a crime against humanity and a menace to peace and international security.

"Racism and its companions, imperialism and colonialism, should be abolished. These are the main obstacles to the struggle of nations for peace, national independence, the establishment of equal international economic relations, and the development of mankind's civilization.

"The people and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam firmly support the just struggle of nations against racism, for the fundamental national rights and the national right to self-determination.

"We are firmly convinced that together with the common efforts of the international community, the nations will continue to win victories in the struggle to completely abolish all forms of racism, for peace, national independence and social progress. Success to the conference."

3D MILITARY REGION ARMED FORCES TRAINING CITED

BK301039 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 28 Jul 83

[Text] Over the past 6 months, by constantly stepping up the determine-to-win emulation movement and continuing to carry out the major campaign, all armed forces in the 3d Military Region have recorded many new achievements in various fields.

To constantly improve their combat readiness capability, all the six coastal combat groups in the military region have undergone training with fine success, while all districts, precincts, and cities have finished formulating plans against the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage. Another 100 detachments responsible for national security and defense have also been formed, thus bringing to 1,634 the total number of these units in the military region.

Apart from maintaining 48 battlegrounds -- 3 more than last year -- for coastal militia men to engage directly in combat, the military region has sent an additional number of units to station in sensitive areas.

Concluding the first phase of their training program, all units have achieved better results than last year. All 34 of them were rated good or fair in shooting practices with infantry rifles in squad and platoon-sized offensive and defensive formations. All border defense units and outposts were also rated good or fair in all 36 daytime shooting exercises with infantry rifles as prescribed in lesson 2 and lesson 3. Of the Engineer Corps' eight technical subjects, the M-13 Engineer Regiment was rated good in seven and fair in one.

Over the past 6 months, the provinces and districts in the military region have also opened 201 training courses for cadres at various levels. Training of militia and self-defense men has begun in all districts and cities and 84 percent of the villages. Efforts have been made by all main units to ensure that 97 percent of their troops take part in training, exceeding the target set by the ministry. As many as 82 percent of the troops of those forces responsible for national security and defense have also been given training under a professional program.

Upon completion of their training course, new recruits of the B-33 Division have promptly been sent to perform their international duties, exceeding the number required by the higher echelons.

Thanks to intensive training during the first 5 months of this year, as many as 86.3 percent of the party organizations at the grassroots level in the military region have been considered as relatively pure and strong, while 33.7 percent of them have been considered as strong -- an increase of more than 12 percent over 1982. The number of weak party organizations has dropped by 1.3 percent. The number of strong party chapters has accounted for 48.3 percent and the number of relatively strong party chapters 47.2 percent. No weak party chapter has been reported.

HANOI CONFERENCE REVIEWS SECURITY PROGRAM

BK020411 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Hanoi municipality held a conference on 1 August to review the implementation of the coordination action program for the fatherland's security among the public security forces, the Armed Forces, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, and the trade union. Over the past 10 months, under the direct supervision of the Hanoi municipality party committee, the aforementioned four forces in the capital have closely coordinated with one another in maintaining social order and security, suppressing those who steal electric power, implementing regulations on industrial and business taxes, opposing negative phenomenon, restoring order in the socioeconomic field, and maintaining political security, thereby initially enhancing the people's consciousness to participate in the maintenance of the capital's order and security.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SUBMITS DRAFT PENAL CODE

OW011630 Hanoi VNA in English 1455 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 1st -- In execution of the five-year plan for law making, the Council of Ministers has submitted to the National Assembly the draft of the penal code of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The draft is in two parts: the general part and the special part. The general part defines the tasks of the penal code, the bases of penal responsibility, the principles on the handling of infractions, the jurisdictional power of the penal code, the general principles on infractions, the penalties and other principles. It reflects the penal policy of the Vietnamese Communist Party and state in the fight against and the prevention of infractions. Drawing on the principles enunciated in the general part, the special part defines concrete infractions and the penalties they incur.

At its meeting on June 30, 1983 the National Assembly adopted at first reading of the general part of the penal code, which serves as basis for the study and perfection of the special part.

The penal code will come into effect after it has been officially adopted in its entirety by the National Assembly and promulgated by the Council of State.

With the authorisation of the Council of State, the offices of the National Assembly and the Council of State today publish, in the Hanoi press, the draft of the general part of the penal code for public information and comment.

SUMMER RICE HARVEST FIGURES REPORTED

OWO20807 Hanoi VNA in English 0718 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 2 -- The summer rice crop has been harvested throughout Vietnam. This year's crop is better than last year's in terms of acreage, productivity as well as total output.

According to figures just published by the general department of statistics, the summer rice acreage reached 1,648,000 hectares which, though still falling short of plan, was 25,000 hectares larger than last year's.

Most noteworthy is that all localities, with exception of the central Vietnam coastal area and the highlands, have achieved their highest ever per hectare rice yield. The national average is 3,060 kilos per hectare, up by 110 kilos compared with plan and 270 kilos compared with last year's crop.

Per hectare yield in the southern provinces, reaches 3,381 kilos, 50 (fifty) kilos more than planned and 229 kilos more than last year's summer crops.

Twenty eight provinces and cities have reaped more summer rice than scheduled. Thirty one provinces and cities did better than last year, of which 13 provinces got 400 kilos per hectare more than in last year's summer crop.

Leading in the matter of rice yield in the north is Thai Binh Province which got 3,848 kilos per hectare, followed by Hai Hung with 3,650 kilos.

The best provinces in the south are An Giang (4,480 kilos) per hectare, Dong Thap (4,410 kilos), Tien Giang (4,200 kilos) and Hau Giang (4,170 kilos).

Thirty two districts and townships exceeded the 4,000-kilo per hectare mark, compared with only 19 districts in last year's summer crop.

Hundreds of cooperatives and production collectives yielded more than 5,000 kilos of rice per hectare.

The success of the rice crop is to some extent marred by a fall in the production of subsidiary crops which is 23.8 per cent lower than last year's in terms of paddy equivalent. The decrease is 24.3 in the north and 20.9 per cent in the south.

AUSTRALIAHAYDEN SUPPORTS NEW CALEDONIA INDEPENDENCE

BK011717 Hong Kong AFP in English 0642 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Canberra, Aug. 1 (AFP) -- Australia's official support to independence in New Caledonia was re-emphasised today by the Foreign Affairs Minister Bill Hayden in a statement issued here on recent roundtable talks about the territory in France. This is the first official statement from the Australian Government on these talks, which were held in private near Paris from July 8 to 12. "The talks served to show the determination of the French Government to promote discussion on New Caledonia's political future. Convened by the French secretary of state for overseas departments and territories, Monsieur Georges Lemoine, all the main political parties and the Council of Grand Chiefs in New Caledonia were represented."

Mr Hayden said the full value of the talks was still being established, but they did recognise the legitimacy of the claims of the Kanak people to independence. "The Australian Government, from recent discussions with French ministers, was fully aware of the complexity of the situation which the French Socialist Government had inherited in New Caledonia."

While supporting New Caledonian independence and taking into account the wishes of the inhabitants, the Australian Government recognised the reforms already effected in recognising the Melanesian civilisation.

Australia also noted, Mr Hayden said, that as a result of these July talks, the right of other ethnic groups in New Caledonia in any ultimate act of self-determination had been acknowledged.

INQUIRY INTO COMBE-IVANOV AFFAIR CONTINUES

BK011240 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] The royal commissioner examining the security and intelligence services says the time his inquiries are taking is becoming a public scandal. Mr Justice Hope said in Canberra the inquiry had so far heard only three witnesses since it began 2 months ago and these had all testified in secret. Mr Justice Hope said it was a scandal that his inquiries were taking so long. He said there were a number of what he called blind alleys arising from the proceedings but he did not intend to go up any of them. There was a secret session of the royal commission today to decide whether the federal Cabinet discussions about the Combe-Ivanov affair could be raised in evidence. Mr Justice Hope is inquiring into circumstances surrounding the expulsion for alleged espionage of the Soviet diplomat, Mr Valeriy Ivanov, and his association with Mr David Combe, a Canberra lobbyist and former secretary of the ruling Australian Labor Party.

BOWEN LEAVING FOR VISITS TO JAPAN, CANADA, U.S.

BK020315 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0200 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] The deputy prime minister, Mr Bowen, leaves Australia today for a visit to Japan, Canada and the United States.

Mr Bowen, who is also the minister for trade, will meet senior government ministers and business leaders in the three countries.

He is expected to be overseas for 2 weeks.

HOWE TO STUDY DEFENSE INDUSTRIES IN EUROPE

BK011030 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] The minister for defense support, Mr Howe, leaves for a 2-week tour of Europe tomorrow to study the defense industries of [name indistinct], Sweden and Norway. Mr Howe said these countries had been chosen because their defense spending levels were similar to Australia's and their defense industries were organized in ways that could be relevant for Australia.

BRIEFS

NATIONAL SATELLITE SYSTEM -- The federal Cabinet has agreed to proceed with the national communication satellite system. Announcing the decision, the minister for communications, Mr Duffy, said it was splendid news for all Australians and would improve services for people in remote areas. He said the satellite is due to be launched by 1985. Aussat, the government company established to run it, said the system would be financially viable and would return dividends within 7 years. Among other things, the satellite will provide outback areas with direct telephone, radio and television services. The Cabinet's decision followed approval for the scheme by federal Labor caucus yesterday. [Excerpt] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 13 Jul 83 BK]

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS -- According to the latest figures from the Bureau of Statistics, Australia's balance of payments have improved in most key areas in the financial year just ended. The figures show an increase in exports and a drop in imports in the past 12 months, leaving Australia with a trade deficit of A\$720 million. The trade deficit in the previous financial year was A\$3,300 million. [Summary] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 13 Jul 83 BK]

WHEAT SALE TO IRAQ -- Iraq has bought a further 100,000 tons of Australian wheat. This brings the total sale to Iraq for 1983 to 500,000 tons, making Iraq Australia's fifth biggest customer this year. [Excerpt] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 13 Jul 83 BK]

NEW ZEALANDYACHT RAMS U.S. NUCLEAR WARSHIP DURING PROTEST

BK020222 Hong Kong AFP in English 0211 GMT 2 Jul 83

[Text] Wellington, Aug. 2 (AFP) -- A yacht rammed into the side of the nuclear warship USS Texas as an antinuclear protest fleet tried to prevent the U.S. Navy vessel from entering Auckland harbour today. The yacht broke through the cordon of police and Navy escort ships and jibed at the bow of the cruiser before ramming into its side and scraping along it. The yacht was slightly damaged by the collision but no crew members aboard were hurt, police said. Antinuclear protestors in more than 100 yachts and other boats charged at the Texas as it entered the Waitemata harbour, police added. During the next hour, the biggest protest fleet seen in action against nuclear vessels in New Zealand waters forced the nuclear warship to stop twice, slow another time and also swerve to avoid one wave of protest vessels. Eight people were arrested by police, who said one police launch was badly damaged during the protest.

The USS Texas, on a rest and recreation call in Auckland, will later stage exercises with New Zealand naval and Air Force units before making a similar rest call at the capital, Wellington, where another protest fleet is expected.

EAST TIMOR GOVERNOR ON VISIT BY AUSTRALIAN GROUP

BK011221 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] President Suharto this morning at the Merdeka Palace received East Timor Governor Mario Carascalao, who reported on the visit of an Australian parliamentary delegation to East Timor. The governor later told newsmen that the Australian parliamentary delegation is of the opinion that the Indonesian Government has carried out much development in all sectors in East Timor. The visit took place from 28 July to today and was progressing well.

Touching on the food situation, Governor Carascalao said this year's paddy production will reach 40,000 tons, or double last year's production. This increase in food production shows that there is no famine in East Timor, which has been witnessed by the Australian parliamentary delegation. Through this visit the delegation is fully convinced that the anti-East Timor campaign launched by a certain group abroad is a mere propaganda. The visit of the Australian parliamentary delegation is expected to further strengthen the Indonesian position on the integration of East Timor into the Indonesian territory.

Commentary Notes Australians' Visit

BK011713 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Australian parliamentary delegation headed by Bill Morrison concluded its 5-day visit to East Timor Province on Monday, 1 August 1983. The results of the delegation's visit has been reported to President Suharto by East Timor Governor Mario Viegas Carascalao at the Merdeka Palace on Monday. According to the governor, the Australian parliamentary delegation's visit to his province progressed well and the delegation was of the opinion that the Indonesian Government has carried out much development in all sectors in East Timor.

A member of the delegation, Senator Don Dobie, was greatly impressed because all the questions addressed to the people were answered clearly and honestly. The Australian parliamentary delegation has seen the facts of life now in East Timor, where the people live in peace and farmers work their land where their paddy is ripening. East Timor, following its integration into the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, has made progress in development in all sectors. This year's paddy production will reach 40,000 tons, or double last year's production. East Timor now has become self-sufficient in food. In addition, more sons and daughters of East Timor are taking part in the executive and legislative organs. The aim of the activities of the Indonesian Government in its youngest province of East Timor is to upgrade the prestige of its people who had just arisen from the 450-year Portuguese colonial rule and the sufferings during the struggle for independence and integration with Indonesia. Therefore, in developing East Timor, priority is given to urgent projects in the sense that the results can be readily enjoyed by the local people. This can be done following the three-stage short-term development in East Timor, namely, the 1976-77 rehabilitation stage, the 1977-78 consolidation stage, and the 1978-79 stabilization stage.

We expect that the Australian parliamentary delegation can convince the ruling Australian Labor Party, which has often expressed opposition to the integration of East Timor into the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, that through its integration with Indonesia, East Timor has attained greater progress in development than during the Portuguese colonial rule. It is obvious that the anti-East Timor campaign launched by a certain group abroad is a mere propaganda. The visit of the Australian parliamentary delegation is expected to further strengthen and improve the friendly neighborly relations between Indonesia and Australia.

MALAYSIA12 SOLDIERS KILLED IN CLASHES WITH GUERRILLAS

BK301411 Hong Kong AFP in English 1253 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, July 30 (AFP) -- Twelve soldiers have been killed and eleven wounded in a series of clashes with communist guerrillas during a training exercise, Chief Army General Tan Sri Zain Hashim said today.

In a BERNAMA news agency report, Gen Zain said he believed several guerrillas were killed or wounded, but no bodies have been found.

He said the skirmishes erupted during a training exercise being conducted with live ammunition in the Sibu region of Sarawak, east Malaysia, since April 18. The 2nd bureau North Kalimantan Communist Party (NKCP) are known to operate in the area.

Gen Zain said the exercise, named "Jala Aman", was aimed at training new combat units and combat support units in all aspects of counter insurgency operations.

He said that the presence of communist guerrillas was detected during the training and that officials decided to turn the exercise into an operation.

It was believed that the communist units have been forced from the Sibu region into the interior, but search and destroy operations were still under way, Gen Zain said.

An incident occurred yesterday in which an officer and two soldiers were shot at by three terrorists, he said. One patrol member died during the three-minute exchange, he said.

BRIEFS

CHOLERA INFECTED AREAS -- Kemaman District in Trengganu is to be declared a cholera-infected area following the confirmation of a victim, a 16-year old girl from the district. The deputy director of the State Medical and Health Services says Kuala Trengganu and Marang have already been declared cholera-infected areas. A special ward will be set up at the Kemaman District hospital if the situation worsens. Meanwhile, in Kota Bharu, a 1 and 1/2-year old girl was confirmed as having cholera, while seven others were identified as carriers of the disease. The state director of the medical and health services says so far 420 cases had been confirmed as having the disease. [Summary] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 23 Jul 83 BK]

DEPUTY SPEAKER'S RESIGNATION -- The deputy speaker of the Dewan Rakyat [parliament] Dr Hee Tien Lai, has resigned. He submitted his resignation letter to the secretary of Parliament this morning citing personal reasons. He plans to give full attention to his constituency in Ayer Hitam, Johor, and his medical practice. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 26 Jul 83 BK]

MARCOS SPEAKS ON CONSTABULARY ANNIVERSARY

OW011531 Qluezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] Greater involvement of citizens is needed to improve public order and national security. This was stressed by President Marcos today as he called for the help of the people in fighting crime and lawlessness. The president spoke at the PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] anniversary program this morning in Camp Crame. Joel Barotilla filed this report:

[Begin Barotilla recording] Among the highlights of the anniversary rites was the presentation of medals and plaques to outstanding military and civilian personnel, commands, units, and police districts of the PC-INP. The president, assisted by Gen Fidel Ramos, handed the awards to the deserving awardees in recognition for their outstanding contributions to the cause of peace and order.

Through music and dance, the PC-INP presented everyday situations, but its presence as a law-enforcement agency is felt by the public. These are in the form of campaigns against petty crimes, drugs and smuggling. Another portion of the program was the oath-taking of former drug addicts who were treated at the Bicutan rehabilitation center.

Lt Gen Fidel Ramos, as PC chief and director general of the Integrated National Police, reaffirmed the commitment of the constabulary to respond to the greater challenge of the times and his loyalty to the president and the people.

The president, on the other hand, sounded the call for greater participation by the citizens in enhancing peace and order:

[Begin Marcos recording] It is the citizen who finally maintains and enlarges respect for law and order in society. It is the interaction of the citizen and the government, their common dedication to public order, which is the most powerful deterrent to lawlessness and the most important foundation -- stability and security in social life. [end Marcos recording]

After the speech, the president and the first lady were presented oversized hammers made of wood and bronze to symbolize their roles as nation builders. The president and the first lady also witnessed the blessing of 80 new fire trucks, part of the first batch of 200 fire trucks acquired by the PC-INP. They also inaugurated (Pyangan) Hall, a multipurpose building intended for use as a lodging house for transient PC officers. [end Barotilla recording]

Also at Camp Crame this morning, the president emphasized that the Integrated National Police is a part of the armed forces as embodies in the new charter. But over and above the military is the supremacy of civilian authority, the president pointed out.

Says Crime Rate Low

OW011535 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] The crime rate in the country remains very much lower compared to the crime rates in Asia and some cities in the United States. This was pointed out by the president this morning in his speech at the PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] anniversary program.

In 1982, Manila had a monthly crime rate of 26 incidents per 100,000 population.

For the same period, Hong Kong posted 37 incidents, Thailand had 110, Singapore 85 and Malaysia had 47. New York, Los Angeles and San Francisco had a monthly average of 755 incidents or 36 times greater than Metro Manila's rate. The president attributed the lower crime rate in Metro Manila to the efforts of the Metro Manila governor, commission officials and support from local executives, the Metrocom and concerned citizens.

On Status of Police

HK020002 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] President Marcos yesterday stressed the significance of the constitutional provision which made the Integrated National Police [INP] a part of the Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP]. He clarified this to correct contrary opinions of some quarters on the status of the police. In his speech during the 82d anniversary celebration of the PC [Philippine Constabulary] and the 8th anniversary of the INP at Camp Crame, the president said under the new Constitution the Integrated National Police are all under the command of the senior officers of the AFP, especially when they are utilized against insurgency and subversion. In that status, the president explained that the police come under the programs and policies of the military command. However, the president said, civilian authority remains supreme over the military. The president also urged yesterday continuing reforms in the constabulary and the Integrated National Police. He called for greater involvement by the citizens in the drive against crime. He said all peace and order efforts cannot succeed without the cooperation of the citizenry.

ARAYAT, PAMPANGA MAYOR INJURED IN AMBUSH

HK020007 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 1 Aug 83

[Text] In Arayat, Pampanga, Arayat Mayor (Benigno Espino) was seriously wounded in an ambush by a group of men in Barangay (Laios) yesterday afternoon. The ambushers were believed to be members of the communist New People's Army. The mayor was reportedly driving his car when fired upon. Mayor (Espino) is one of the leaders in the fight against insurgents in Pampanga.

FIVE NPA MEMBERS REPORTED KILLED IN CLASHES

OW301424 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] Five New People's Army members have been killed, seven others wounded in two separate clashes with government troops in (Anpique). Reports received from Region 6 commander, Brig Gen Isidoro de Guzman, said the encounters took place in Barangay, San Juan, (Colasi Town) and in Barangay Alegre town of (Sobaste). In the first clash, a PC [Philippines Constabulary] police, and CHDF [Civilian Home Defense Force] combat patrol killed one NPA and wounded seven others. In the second, four NPA's were slain. In both encounters, no casualty is reported on the government side.

CENTRAL BANK TO ASSESS WORLD BANK STUDY RESULTS

OW301446 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] Rural bankers today were asked to help in Central Bank efforts to assess a recent World Bank study in Philippine agriculture policies. Central Bank Governor Jaime Laya told the closing rites of the Rural Bankers' Association Convention at the Ramada this noon, the World Bank study on agricultural credit pointed out less and less of Filipino farmers now obtain credit through the organized financial system, from rural and other banks operating in the countryside.

The World Bank found out, according to (Laya), that Filipino farmers are now getting credit from non-bank, though expensive sources.

In asking the help of rural banks to assess the World Bank findings, the Central Bank chief reminded them of the major challenge facing Philippine economy today:

[Begin (Laya) recording] [words indistinct] The world recession has affected our commodity exports and we are now only able to recover from the hardships of 1982 through exports beginning to take off in 1983. Our problem, in general, is how to be able to pay for imports and their amortization from loans obtained in past years to support the development program. We can generate the necessary foreign exchange to be able to do this only with exports and foreign exchange receipts from overseas workers and other similar sources. I would like to enlist the participation of rural banks in this new challenge of an export orientation that is able to generate foreign currency receipts from stimulating overseas worker remittances and a renewed interest in domestic industrial production that can help substitute for presently imported commodities. Rural bankers were a success in the food-production program. They have been a success in countryside development. They have been a success in small- and medium-scale industries. The attainment of our balance-of-payments objectives can be achieved only with a similar involvement, and successful involvement, of the rural banking system. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT PREDICTS AGRICULTURAL INCREASE

HK300437 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] The government predicts a 5.5 percent increase in agricultural production this year, despite losses suffered in a 7-months drought that hit Bicol, the Visayas, and Mindanao. Agriculture Minister Arturo Tanco Jr based his predictions on an expected 10 percent increase in corn production late this year, after an intensification of the corn-growing program. The growth target is contained in a 5-year agricultural development presented by the Philippines to the World Bank, and for which it got a \$300 million loan.

OPLE SAYS TECHNOLOGY MAY LEAD TO UNEMPLOYMENT

OW301433 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 30 Jul 83

[Text] The high-technology revolution in the United States and other advanced countries could lead to massive loss of jobs and income in the developing nations. Labor Minister Blas Ople gave this warning today before the Philippine Computer Society. The labor minister pointed out Japan and the United States have started recalling their off-shore manufacturing facilities because new microchips can execute their own assembly operations and can bring down the unit cost of production without the benefit of abundant, inexpensive labor. Ople stressed the need to form a national computer policy to build a mass base of computer-literate managers and workers, and create our own domestic market for high-tech products.

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